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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 88, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

Publishes the following Acts of Congress:

- I. AN ACT to authorize the sale of the Military reservation of Fort Reynolds, in Colorado Territory, and the Government buildings thereon. Approved, June 19, 1874.
- II. AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to relinquish and turn-over to the Interior Department parts of certain reservations in the Territory of Arizona as may be no longer required for military purposes. Approved, June 23, 1874.

G. O. No. 89, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

Publishes the following Act and Joint Resolution of Congress:

- I. AN ACT to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to reserve from sale ten thousand suits of old and disused Army uniform clothing, now in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and to transfer the same to the National Home for disabled Volunteer soldiers. Approved, June 18, 1874.
- II. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the Army. Approved, June 19, 1874.

G. O. No. 90, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1874.

Publishes an Executive Order of January 17, 1873, and explanatory letter from the Department of State of January 28, 1873, concerning persons holding civil office by appointment from him, or otherwise, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding such Federal positions accept offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby assuming the duties of the State, Territorial, or municipal office at the same time that they are charged with the duties of the civil office held under Federal authority; the holding of two such offices by the same person being incompatible with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office, and frequently gives rise to great inconvenience, and often resulting in detriment to the public service; and, moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the Government.

G. O. No. 91, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1874.

So much of Par. 1151, Regulations for the Army, amended by G. O. No. 2, Adjutant-General's Office, 1865, as requires metallic scales and all metallic hat and cap ornaments to be borne on the return while fit for service, and to be charged to the men in whose use they are when lost or destroyed by their fault, is rescinded. Such articles, and all metallic ornaments pertaining to the uniform of the Army, will be issued to the soldiers and charged to them as other articles of clothing are issued and charged.

G. O. No. 92, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1874.

Congress having at its last session re-enacted the law upon which Par. 1426, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, 1865, was founded, the attention of all officers is called to the requirements of said Paragraph directing the rendition of certain bi-monthly reports to the Chief of Ordnance, from which instructions may be issued to the armories to correct defects in manufactures. To meet the practical requirements of the Regulation, as far as regards the new pattern arms and ammunition, blank forms have been prepared and will be issued by the Chief of Ordnance to all officers supplied with such arms and ammunition, to whom reports will be rendered promptly in pursuance of said Regulation. The reports on Infantry equipments heretofore rendered to the Chief of Ordnance quarterly will, hereafter, be rendered bi-monthly, using the quarterly forms now issued by the Chief of Ordnance until a supply of new forms is provided. The old form of monthly reports on breech-loading arms and ammunition may be discontinued from this date.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 20, 1874.

Tuesday, July 14.

Transfer revoked.—Private Thomas Jones, H, Sixth Infantry, to B, Sixth Infantry.

Discharged.—Private James G. Hughes, I, Second Infantry; Saddler Louis Weiss, C, Third Cavalry.

Private John Clinton, C, Third Cavalry, who surrendered under G. O. No. 103, October 10, 1873, from this office, as a deserter from the Navy, will be discharged from the Army, on receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to report (at his own expense) at a naval station.

Transferred.—Private Cyrille A. A. Daingle, A,

Thirty-fourth Infantry, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is transferred to the General Service U. S. Army.

Wednesday, July 15.

The order of the Secretary of War, of June 29 and July 1, 1874, directing Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, to proceed to New York City on official business and on completion thereof to return to his proper station, are hereby confirmed.

First Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, will report in person to the Commissioners for the Survey of the Northern Boundary for duty with the expedition.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for ninety days extension, is granted Assistant Surgeon Ezra Woodruff.

Par. 3, S. O. No. 54, March 18, 1874, from this office, directing that Private John H. Foster, F, Thirteenth Infantry, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to G, Twenty-third Infantry, is revoked.

Discharged.—Private Larrison P. Maple, G, Third Cavalry; Second Class Private John Montague, Ordnance Detachment.

Transferred.—Private Richard H. McComyn, General Mounted Service, to the Twenty-second Infantry, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign him to company.

Thursday, July 16.

Discharged.—Privates Emil Pfedner, Band of the Fifth Cavalry; Herman S. Coats, alias Herman H. Jones, H, Fourth Infantry; Unassigned Private Joseph Rutger, Fifth Cavalry; Corporal Peter Hubig, D, Twelfth Infantry; Private Louis Mioton, Band of the Sixteenth Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant F. L. Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 16, May 25, 1874, from Headquarters of the Army, is further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence is granted the following-named officers:

Captain Henry A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery, for one year, with permission to go beyond sea.

First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andrus, First Artillery, for six months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander.

First Lieutenant George W. Steele, Fourteenth Infantry, for six months.

First Lieutenant J. D. Stephenson, 8th Cavalry, for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Surgeon Warren Webster is relieved from duty in the Department of California and will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army, in this city.

Friday, July 17.

Discharged.—Commissary Sergeant E. W. Elwell; Private Charles M. Young, General Service; Recruit William R. O'Neal, General Service; Private John Donnelly, C, First Cavalry; Hospital Steward Alexander F. Harner, U. S. Army.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Richard H. Poillon, Twenty-third Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 1, 1874.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge as per telegraphic instructions of the 16th inst., from this office, the following detachments of recruits: One hundred for the Fourth Cavalry. All disposable colored recruits for the Ninth Cavalry.

The above detachments will be sent to Austin, Texas, and reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of Texas.

Eighty via the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, to Fort Dodge, Kas., where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Sixth Cavalry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Paul Borel, formerly Sergeant, G, Sixth Cavalry, with transportation from Dayton, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

The Board on Infantry Equipments, etc., appointed by Par. 14, S. O. No. 120, June 1, 1874, from this office, and now in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is authorized to adjourn to Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Andress Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in S. O. No. 16, May 25, 1874, from Headquarters of the Army, is further extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon James Simons in S. O. No. 100, June 29, 1874, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Transfer revoked.—Private James Taylor, I, Ninth Infantry, to F, Fourth Infantry.

Saturday, July 18.

Discharged.—Recruit Benjamin F. Newlin, General Mounted Service; Privates William J. McClain, K, First Artillery; Patrick Boyle, H, Thirteenth Infantry; Charles A. Wicks, L, Fourth Cavalry.

Transferred.—Private William E. B. Levy, M, Fourth Artillery, to E, Twenty-third Infantry.

Par. 15, S. O. No. 138, June 23, 1874, from this office, directing that Private August Huhn, H, Second Battalion Seventeenth Infantry, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to A, Seventeenth Infantry, is revoked.

First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the

recruiting funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, and his recruiting property to Captain J. M. Norvell, Twelfth Infantry, and join his regiment on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him by Par. 8, S. O. No. 154, July 16, 1874, from this office.

First Lieutenant George W. Steele, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting funds and property for which he is responsible to the officer designated by the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to receive them, and join his regiment on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him by Par. 8, S. O. No. 154, July 16, 1874, from this office.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect August 30, 1874: Captain John R. McGinness, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenants James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department; John C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers; E. H. Totten, First Artillery; W. F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery; John P. Story, Jr., Fourth Artillery. The Artillery officers thus relieved will join their respective commands. Captain McGinness is assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Lieutenant Reilly will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant Mallory will report to the Chief of Engineers.

The following-named officers will report in person on the 28th August, 1874, to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, New York, for assignment to duty, as follows: Captain Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, vice Captain McGinness, relieved; First Lieutenant J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, vice First Lieutenant Story, relieved; Second Lieutenant C. W. Larned, Seventh Cavalry, vice First Lieutenant Totten, relieved; Second Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery, in the Department of Philosophy; Second Lieutenant George E. Bacon, Sixteenth Infantry, vice First Lieutenant Reynolds, relieved.

Monday, July 20.

Corporal Patrick Flood, D, Third Cavalry, having performed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 128, July 14, 1874, from Headquarters Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will return to his station at Fort D. A. Russell without unnecessary delay.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers, in addition to their present duties, are assigned as follows: Major William E. Merrill as Engineer of the Fourteenth Light-house District; Major Charles R. Suter as Engineer of the Fifteenth Light-house District.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Major H. C. Hodges, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, on being relieved by an officer to be designated by the Department Commander, will proceed to Washington to settle his accounts. On the completion of this duty he will return to his station.

First Lieutenant Allyn Capron, First Artillery, will report in person without delay to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. Orders No. 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 44, from March 26, 1874, to June 6, 1874, promulgate the proceedings, etc., in the case of various enlisted men of the courts-martial presided over by Major James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry; Captain Wm. Hawley, Third Cavalry; Captain W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry; Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer; Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, Fifth Infantry; Captain W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, and Captain James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Fort Wadsworth, D. T.—From this post a correspondent writes July 10, 1874: The spirit of "76" was abroad here on the "fourth," and we spent the day as young Americans are wont to do. We indulged in a social game of ball, which resulted in the following score:

Hardly Ables..... 27
Stand Stills..... 18

Time of game—Two hours 50 minutes.

Umpire—Charles Keenan.

Several excellent games have been played here this season, with scores respectively of 11 to 11, 26 to 26, and 6 to 18. On the occasion of the "fourth" a much better game would have been played but a portion of our players were on detached service.

Twentieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was July 16 granted Captain William Fletcher, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was July 11 granted Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill.

Fort Abraham Lincoln.—The commanding officer Fort Ripley, Minn., July 15, will cause one of the companies at that post to be sent to Fort Abraham Lincoln

D. T., for duty until the return of the Black Hills Expedition or until further orders from department headquarters.

New Arms.—The Secretary of War having designated the Sixth and Seventh regiment of Infantry to be immediately armed with the Springfield rifles, calibre 45, the respective company commanders will at once forward proper requisitions through department headquarters, for the new arms and necessary ammunitions—not exceeding two hundred and fifty rounds per arm. Requisitions only will be made for the number of arms actually required for their companies on the basis of organization of the Army as promulgated in memorandum, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 30, 1874. On receipt of the new, the old arms will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to Rock Island Arsenal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

A Circular from Department Headquarters, dated July 16, announces that the limits of the Department have been extended to the line of the main Canadian, including the post of Fort Gibson, I. T.

Nineteenth Infantry.—The various companies of this regiment are stationed as follows: Headquarters, D and I, Fort Lyon, C. T.; A and B, Fort Larned, Kas.; C and G, Fort Dodge, Kas.; E, F, and H, Camp Supply, I. T.; K, Fort Wallace, Kas.

Commissary of Subsistence.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 10 granted Captain S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 10 granted First Lieutenant S. R. Stafford.

Fifth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Mason Carter was July 10 relieved from duty with the board of officers convened by par. 1, S. O. No. 94, c. s., from department headquarters—to date from 7th instant.

Fifth Infantry.—The following letter explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INFANTRY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 14, 1874.

Adjutant General U. S. A.:

Referring to the memorandum of 30th ult. from the Adjutant General's office, and relating to the basis of the organization of the Army under the act approved June 16, 1874, I have the honor to submit the following, in my opinion, sufficient reason why this regiment should not have less than five hundred and forty-five enlisted men. With the exception of three companies at headquarters, which are available for any duty, the companies of this regiment are on the plains, exposed to the usual hardships of frontier service, and liable to be called into the field at any time. At this time, indeed, five companies, three of them from this post, are detached from their posts and on duty against Indians. During the last month a detachment of the regiment was engaged with Indians in the Indian Territory. Detachments of the regiment have been in numerous affairs. I would submit that it is essential that the maximum per company should be as great as practicable. The maximum contemplated in the memorandum herein referred to would leave a company very inefficient for the duty, which would naturally be expected of it on the frontier.

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry.

General Sherman, in forwarding the above to the Secretary of War, says: "Of course, I agree with Colonel Miles that it is cruel to reduce the companies in actual conflict with the Indians; but the law is compulsory, and I do not see that it admits of a remedy. What he reports is equally true of the Army."

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fort Laramie.—A. A. Surgeon George W. Towar, U. S. Army, was July 7 assigned to temporary duty at Fort Laramie, as post surgeon.

New Army Post.—Captain William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, was July 6 ordered with one assistant, to proceed, via Grand Island, to the vicinity of the forks of the North Loup to make certain surveys, preliminary to the establishment of the military post authorized for that section of country.

Camp Douglas.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., July 16. First Lieutenant Patrick H. Breslin, 4th Infantry, and the following officers of the Thirteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Robert Nugent, F. E. DeCourcy; First Lieutenants Harry G. Cavanaugh, Thomas S. Mumford; Second Lieutenants Marcus W. Lyon, Mitchell F. Jamar. First Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Auger: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Assistant Adjutant-General.—Major T. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, was July 4 ordered to proceed to Fort Richardson via Austin, Hempstead, and such other points as may be necessary to enable him to carry out the verbal instructions of the department commander. Upon completion of this duty, Major Taylor will return to his proper station.

Tenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank was July 8 ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, without delay, and report in person at department headquarters.

Fort Concho.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Concho, Texas, July 10. Detail for the court: Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry;

Captain N. S. Constable, Quartermaster's Department; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan, Medical Department; Captain Michael Cooney, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant G. G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry; F. F. Kisslingbury, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate of the court.

Tenth Cavalry.—A General Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Sill, I. T., July 1, for the trial of First Lieutenant Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Colonel William H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry; Surgeon Francis L. Town, Medical Department; Captains Caleb H. Carlton, Tenth Cavalry; Augustus G. Robinson, Quartermaster's Department; Joseph Conrad, Mason Jackson, Edgar C. Bowen, Eleventh Infantry. Captain George K. Sanders, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headq's, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for forty days was July 16 granted Captain James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander.

Leave of absence for forty days was July 17 granted Captain Simon F. Barstow, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days was July 16 granted First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander.

The leave of absence for thirty days, granted First Lieutenant Frederic C. Nichols was July 13 extended thirty days.

First Lieutenant and Brevet-Colonel R. M. Hall, First Artillery, U. S. Army, stationed at Charleston, S. C., died at Summerville, S. C., on the 18th inst., after a brief illness.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply to the headquarters of the Army for an extension of thirty days, was July 13 granted Second Lieutenant George E. Bacon.

Charleston.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Charleston, S. C., July 20. First Lieutenant William P. Vose, Second Artillery, and the following officers of the First Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain William L. Haskin; First Lieutenants John C. White, James L. Sherman, Allyn Capron; Second Lieutenant George W. Deshler. Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, judge-advocate.

Nashville.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Nashville, Tenn., July 17. Detail for the court: Captain Duncan M. Vance, Sixteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; Captain Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Evarts S. Ewing, and Second Lieutenant Leven C. Allen, Sixteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant William V. Richards, Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability was July 14 granted Second Lieutenant John Anderson.

Third Infantry.—The New Orleans Times gives the following sketch of the history of this regiment, which has lately been assigned to the stations vacated by the Nineteenth Infantry:

When the orders for the transfer of the Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, were generally known, considerable regret was manifested at their departure, and much comment was indulged in as to their successors. With a view to gratify public curiosity as to the status of the new-comers, the Third Regiment, we give a brief sketch of their history, with the assurance that the Nineteenth Infantry will have fit representatives in the Third Regiment, the "oldest in the line." The Third Regiment are now encamped on the St. Thomas Hall grounds at Holly Springs, Miss., where they will in all probability remain for the next three months, when they will be assigned to the posts vacated by the Nineteenth Infantry. As this regiment has been stationed in Colorado, Kansas, and Indian Territory since the war, and the places they have just left are universally acknowledged to be the most healthy and bracing localities in the United States, the military authorities considered it prudent to temporarily station the troops at Holly Springs for the summer months, thus, as it were, preliminarily acclimating the men. No fears are entertained by the officers concerning the health of New Orleans, therefore this precautionary measure is taken against the sudden change, during the heated term, from the cool air of the west to the enervating climate of the extreme south, of Florida, and the military stations near the Gulf. This regiment is one of the oldest regiments in the Army, having been first organized as a regiment by act of Congress, approved May 30, 1796, and subsequently re-organized by consolidation of the First, Fifth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Regiments of Infantry, approved by act of Congress, March 3, 1815; and again by consolidation of the existing Third Infantry, with one-half of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869. It has, during and since the Mexican war participated in the following engagements:

Resaca de la Palma, Mexico, May 9, 1846; Monterey, 21st and 23d September, 1846; Cerro Gordo, 17th and 18th April, 1847; Contreras and Churubusco, 19th and 20th August, 1847; Chapultepec and City of Mexico, 13th and 14th September, 1847; Fort Defiance, New Mexico, 17th January, 1860; Bull Run, Va., 21st July, 1861; Santa Rosa Island, Fla., 9th October, 1861; Fort Pickens, Fla., 23d and 24th November, 1861; Shiloh;

Tenn., 7th April, 1862; Gaines's Mills, Va., 27th June, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., 1st July, 1862; Bull Run, Va., 30th August, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., 13th December, 1862; Murfreesboro, Tenn., 31st December, 1862; Gettysburg, Penn., 2d and 3d July, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., 19th and 20th September, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tenn., 25th November, 1863; Resaca, Ga., 13th and 15th May, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., 28th May and 4th June, 1864; Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., 22d and 30th June, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864, and Jonesboro, Ga., 1st September, 1864. Since the civil war portions of this regiment have been engaged in various encounters with hostile Indians.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Colonel—De Lancy Floyd Jones.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John R. Brooke.
Major—Henry L. Chipman.
Adjutant—Lieutenant Joseph Hale.
Assistant Quartermaster—Lieutenant Francis B. Jones.

Captains—W. H. Penrose, Parker Daingerfield, Jacob G. Kent, John H. Page, George H. Head, Edward Moale, R. P. Hughes, J. H. Gageby, J. A. Snyder, and Charles Hobart.

Lieutenants—W. Mitchell, George W. H. Stouch, G. A. Belger, William Krause, W. P. Bartlett, J. P. Thompson, Thomas S. Wallace, David A. Griffith, M. C. Wilkinson, John W. Hanney, Philip Reade, William Gerlach, W. N. Williams, J. C. Ayres, F. W. Roe, Lorenzo W. Cooke, A. M. Henry, Frederick Thies, and E. A. Benjamin.

The regiment is accompanied by a magnificent brass band, which will be stationed at New Orleans this fall and will fill the void caused by the loss of the splendid band of the Nineteenth Infantry, which must be so well remembered by every citizen of New Orleans as so prominent in all of the pageants of the last two or three years, and which never showed to so much advantage as on last Mardi Gras, when it had position, in that beautiful spectacle, at the head of the splendid body guard of his Majesty the King of the Carnival. With this record it is almost impossible for the regiment to be unpopular, and we feel convinced their stay among us will verify the fame earned for the South of generosity and hospitality.

Columbia, S. C.—A lodge of Good Templars has been formed in the garrison here. Speaking of it, a correspondent says: "As our lodge now stands we owe a debt of gratitude to our commanding officer, Colonel H. M. Black, for his cheerful and earnest endorsement in support of our purpose, and also the Faculty of the South Carolina University, in connection with the board of trustees, for their kindness and courtesy towards us in giving us their aid and support, which was so essential to our success."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Third Infantry.—Hospital Steward Stephen L. Niles, U. S. Army, was July 9 relieved from duty at Colfax, La., and ordered to proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., and report to the commanding officer of the Third Infantry for duty.

Pay Department.—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster, U. S. Army, was July 7 ordered to proceed to Mount Vernon, Ala., and Barrancas Barracks, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops on muster of June 30, 1874. Major Febiger, will also proceed to Jackson, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., for the same purpose, returning to his station on the completion of the duty.

First Artillery.—A leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was July 10 granted Major C. L. Best.

Colonel Myers.—The following is the text of General Orders No. 10, Santa Fe, N. M.: It is with profound sorrow the Colonel commanding the District announces to the officers and men of this command the death, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on the night of the 7th instant, from Peritonitis, of Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Myers, chief quartermaster of the district, deputy quartermaster-general and brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Army. General Myers graduated at West Point, July 1, 1846, and since that time has served his country in all the grades between second lieutenant and the rank held at the time of his death, with efficiency and zeal, performing the duties pertaining to the various positions with marked ability and a conscientious regard for the interests and honor of his country worthy of emulation. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of this command, in accordance with existing regulations, from the date of the receipt of this order.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—From this post a correspondent writes, July 5, 1874: "The 'glorious fourth' was celebrated at this post by the raising of the first flag on the new flag-staff, lately erected by our enterprising Quartermaster Lieutenant A. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry. The four companies serving at this post, A and I, Eighth Cavalry, and E and G, Fifteenth Infantry, were paraded at 11:45 a. m., and after a dress-parade the battalion was brought to 'present' at precisely 12 m., when the national banner was hoisted and saluted by thirty-seven guns fired by a battery of mountain howitzers commanded by Lieutenant J. B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry. The ceremony was witnessed by a large and fashionable concourse of the leading citizens of the neighboring town of 'Silver City.' After the ceremony the commanding officer of the post, Brevet Major-General P. C. Devin, invited the visitors and officers into his new residence where a sumptuous lunch was spread, to which (it may be unnecessary to mention) ample justice was done by all. General Devin offered the first toast, 'The day we celebrate; may the time be far, far distant when the children of this republic forget to do it honor.' Everybody was in the best of humor, and the visitors left late in the evening highly pleased with the pleasant day they had spent at the post."

OFFICER.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq't's, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending July 21, 1874: Colonel P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Corps; Captain Jas. C. Post, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Thos. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry; Captains Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; A. Mordecai, Ordnance Corps; Majors John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers; G. W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry; Captain S. C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Frank L. Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry; Henry R. Jones, First Infantry; Major C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers.

Sinclair Coterie.—The second annual excursion of the Sinclair Coterie, composed of a number of employees in several offices in the U. S. Army Building, corner Houston and Greene streets, will come off on the 26th instant. The committee of Arrangements consists of Charles H. Egbert, James H. Keller, and Charles V. Roth.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the 3d proximo, was July 21 granted First Lieutenant Thomas T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery.

Fifth Artillery.—The General Court-martial of which Captain Wallace F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, is president, will re-convene at Fort Adams, R. I., July 30, or as soon after as practicable, for reconsideration of its sentence in the case of Private Martin Brown, Company L, Fifth Artillery.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days—on surgeon's certificate of disability—was July 11 granted Major James M. Robertson.

Twenty-second Infantry.—The Twenty-second Infantry, transferred to this division, from the Military Division of the Missouri, by G. O. No. 1, current series, from the headquarters of the Army, is assigned to posts as follows: To Fort Wayne, Michigan, the colonel and headquarters, Companies D, H, and F; to Fort Porter, New York, the lieutenant-colonel, and Companies B and K; to Fort Brady, Michigan, the major, and Companies C and G; to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, Company I; to Fort Mackinac, Michigan, Company E; to Madison Barracks, New York, Company A.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster's Department, having reported to the commanding general of the division, in obedience to S. O., from the War Department, was July 15 assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the First Quartermaster District, with his office in the Army Building, New York City.

Third Artillery.—The proceedings, findings, and sentence of a Garrison Court-martial in the case of Sergeant Joseph Burns, Company A, were July 15 set aside—a Garrison Court-martial having no jurisdiction to try cases of violation of the 9th Article of War.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq't's San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, July 7, 1874: First Lieutenants Wm. R. Quinn, E. S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery; Surgeon George E. Cooper, Medical Department.

Quartermaster's Department.—The leave of absence granted Captain Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., was July 3 extended thirty days.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Leave of absence for sixty days was July 6 granted Major Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, with permission to go beyond the limits of this division, and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of two months.

Twelfth Infantry.—Leave of absence for sixty days was June 27 granted First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, with permission to go beyond the limits of this division and to apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of four months. This leave will take effect on the return of Captain May H. Stacey, from the duty to which he has been assigned.

Leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry, was July 10 extended thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of this division, and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of ten months.

Fourth Artillery.—Companies F and L, Captains Campbell and Field, commanding, was June 24 ordered to proceed by steamer to, and take station at Sitka, Alaska, relieving Companies D and C, which will come to San Francisco and be reported to the commanding officer of the Department of California for assignment to stations, returning by the same steamer which takes up Companies F and L. All ordnance and ordnance stores, except sufficient arms, etc., for guard purposes, and all other property, stores, and supplies, not absolutely necessary for use by these troops while en route, will be turned over at place of departure to save expense of transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Provost Marshal.—Captain George K. Brady, Twenty-third Infantry, provost marshal, was July 11 ordered to turn over his duties, and the property pertaining to the Provost Guard in San Francisco, to Captain R. F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, on the 20th instant.

Pay Department.—The following named officers was July 13 ordered without unnecessary delay, to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to the 30th day of June, 1874: Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco; Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camps Gaston, Wright, and Independence, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Payment of Troops.—Major and Paymaster James P. Canby was July 1 ordered to pay the troops to include the muster of June 30, 1874, at Sitka, A. T., and Camp San Juan Island, and Major and Paymaster Wm. A. Rucker, acting chief paymaster, those at Fort Vancouver and Vancouver Arsenal, and Forts Stevens and Cape Disappointment.

Twenty-first Infantry.—At the request of Colonel James A. Hardie, inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry, and Major H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., were July 8 ordered to proceed to Salem, Oregon, to confer with and aid him in his investigation of the Oregon and California Indian War Claims of 1873 and 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

The Indians.—From the Arizona Miner we take the following: The Indian Department advises for proposals for furnishing reservations in this territory and New Mexico with supplies. By reading the advertisement, it will be seen that the Verde reservation is not mentioned. Soon after noticing this omission, we telegraphed Commissioner Smith, thinking he might have forgotten that there was such a reservation, and got for an answer that it was his intention to abandon said reservation. Now, we hope that the President will prevent the carrying out of this "Ring" plan, for the sake of the 1,600 or 1,700 Indians there assembled, and for the sake of peace. The Verde was given Indians now there, as their home; they have gone to work, made themselves gardens, houses, and will not willingly leave all these things. That there is a job in the move is certain; that the carrying out of such a move involves the peace of this portion of Arizona is equally certain, so we pray the President to nip the scheme in the bud and so keep faith with Indians who are now happy and content on what is really the best Indian reservation in Arizona. The Verde reserve is now under the control of Lieutenant U. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, who has completed the removal of all the bands to the Cienega, and is superintending the erection of villages something after the example of civilization. The Indians there will raise quite a large crop of vegetables this season. Accounts from the Apache and San Carlos reserves continue most favorable. The Indians are kept at work and not allowed to pass their time in idle vagabondage. The head of Chaudais, the Apache who murdered Lieutenant Almy in cold blood about fifteen months back, was brought to Camp Apache on the 13th inst. by the detachment of Indian allies sent to apprehend him. This leaves at large only one bad Indian of note, Chuntz, for whose capture the Apaches are straining every nerve, being assured that while such bad Indians are allowed to murder and rob with impunity, the well disposed members of the tribe incur the suspicion of being participants in their crimes and the danger of chastisement from the troops. A scouting party sent from San Carlos, on the 5th of June left in with a party of hostile Tontos in the Sierra Ancha, on the 10th inst., and killed ten. Captain Hamilton started out from Camp Lowell this week to look for hostile Indians said to have made an appearance near Leopoldo Carrillo's ranch, fifteen miles east of Tucson. He saw no hostile Indians, but fell in with a detachment of twelve San Carlos Apache soldiers hunting up Chuntz. These were probably the Apaches seen by the Mexican herders and reported to the commanding officer at Camp Lowell. The Apaches on the San Carlos reserve commenced harvesting their grain crop on the 23d of June, and threshing on San Juan's Day, (24th). It is said the crops have been very large. In allowing these Indians to return to their reserve after the causeless and bloody outbreak of February last, General Crook made them understand, that in future, their living must be gained by hard labor, and in consequence of this judicious decision, they have since been kept steadily at work, with the result just stated. Chacodi, an Apache of some note, who absconded from his reserve a month or so ago, was arrested, about the 15th ult., in the mountains bordering on Black river. The arrest was effected by Sergeant Pitruce, the efficient Apache non-commissioned officer in charge of the First company of Apache scouts, who ordered Chacodi to accompany him back to Camp Apache for imprisonment in the guard-house. Chacodi afterwards attempted to escape from his custodian and was shot dead. The Apaches on the Verde reserve are doing exceedingly well; they number about 1,630 to 1,650; are well fed, well dressed, provided with nearly one hundred good California horses; have built houses and villages after the manner of white people, and all this without costing the Government one cent, beyond the appropriation for food. Their vegetable and cornfields, of fifty-seven acres, are about ready for use. We venture to say that, if these Indians are not again moved from their reserve, but are allowed to advance for another space of three years in the paths of civilization as rapidly as they have done since May, 1873, the country will not have another tribe as orderly, as well-behaved, as industrious and progressive as this band which but fifteen months back was being pursued so hotly through the mountains by General Crook and his troops. The credit for this remarkable improvement rests with General Crook, aided by such subordinates as Colonel Mason and Lieutenant Schuyler. We wish we could chronicle as satisfactory progress on the part of the Hualapais, now on the Colorado reserve. The heat there is so intense and the country so barren that fifty of their horses have died—irrigation is impracticable, so that no fields have been planted. Altogether their situation is not encouraging, and we firmly believe the selection of such a location as the residence of mountain Indians who cannot withstand excessive heat, to have been ill-advised and precipitate.

Twenty-third Infantry.—The Arizona Miner of July 3 thus sketches the history of this regiment:

The Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, the order for whose removal to the Department of the Platte is now public, was organized from the Second Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, on the 28th July, 1866, about which time it was ordered to duty in the Department of the Columbia, then commanded by its Lieutenant-Colonel, now Brigadier-General George Crook. With a bright record for hard and distinguished service in the Army of the Potomac, it was nevertheless not suffered to enjoy a respite from the severe campaigning necessary in Oregon, Idaho and Northern Nevada, where the Snakes and Piutes had commenced the massacre of our settlers. Government, for once, selected the right man to proceed against these savages, and ordered General Crook to undertake their subjugation. The troops participating in the campaign were the whole of the Twenty-third Infantry, mounted and equipped as cavalry, five companies of the 1st, and one company (Kelly's) of the 8th. Before Gen. Crook's advent in Oregon, our troops moved out without any well defined intention of punishing bad Indians and moved back with a decidedly manifest inclination to get into winter quarters as soon as possible. Upon such warfare hostile Indians grew fat; but all this soon changed. Rapidly organizing his troops, General Crook commenced his campaign in mid-winter of 1867-8 and, overcoming obstacles which would have deterred a man of iron, succeeded in penetrating to the heart of the country occupied by the hostile Snakes and Piutes who found themselves unprepared for such a change in our policy and at once sought safety in flight. With great pertinacity they were followed from mountain to mountain, from cave to cavern, from canon to canon. The results may be summed up in the statement that the peace into which these savages were whipped by Crook and his men has never been broken. In token of the honorable part borne by the 23d in that terrible winter's operations, its regimental standards now have inscribed on them the names of Jordan Creek, and Malheur Canon, Oregon; Hell Caverns, California; Juniper Canon, Idaho, and Salmon River, Idaho.

To give some idea of the difficulties triumphed over we need only say the campaign lasted during eighteen months of unremitting labor, requiring our troops to march for thousands of miles over the worst mountains in America, part of the country being a continuation of the Modoc lava beds, where 120 Indians, at a later day, bade defiance for weeks to seventeen companies of our soldiery, under a different commander. The snow during the winter of which we now speak, was so deep that eleven days were consumed in breaking a path 33 miles long, by which pack trains might travel; and the cold so intense that the captive Indian women had to be placed under strict surveillance to frustrate their attempts at destroying their infant children, whose care had become an intolerable burden. In spite of the vigilance of the sentinels, numbers of Indian mothers, taking advantage of the blinding snow, threw away their children to perish in the drifts alongside of which the column was struggling to its camp. At the Hell Caverns, California, a position regarded with great show of justice as impregnable, the hostile Indians were attacked with great determination and gallantry and, although one of our officers and many of our men were killed and wounded, the defeat of the enemy was complete and decisive. From that day may be dated the destruction of the morale of the savage tribes infesting Northern California, Idaho, Oregon and Nevada. Transferred to the Department of Arizona, the energy and gallantry of the Twenty-third have been again displayed with credit to themselves and permanent benefit to our Territory. To their new field of duty, the gallant Twenty-third will carry with them the best wishes and highest regard of all the people of Arizona.

Personal Items.—From the Arizona (Prescott) Miner of July 3 we take the following items relating to officers: Colonel Royall and Lieutenant Broderick arrived last evening, with a band of 200 fine cavalry horses, purchased in Los Angeles. The animals appeared to have been selected with great care and judgment, and are in excellent condition. After resting at Fort Whipple for a few days, they will be distributed to the different cavalry companies throughout the Department.... Many citizens of Prescott desirous of testifying their appreciation of the labors of the Twenty-third Infantry Band in furnishing Music on the Prescott Plaza, invited the Band to give a Concert for the benefit of the Band, at the Court House, July 3.... The following named officers have arrived in Prescott and at Department Headquarters: Captains Burns and Nickerson, Lieutenants Heyl, Cowles, King, Eaton and Schuyler, and A. A. Surgeon J. B. Laurence. Captain Nickerson has resumed his functions as Adjutant General of the Department. Dr. Laurence has gone to Camp Mojave, to which place he was assigned by Department Orders of last month.... A. A. Surgeon Matthews returned to Whipple from Ehrenberg, on the 26th inst.; Chaplain Gilmore, on the 27th, from McDowell, where he solemnized the marriage ceremony of Lieutenant Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry, and Miss Thompson, sister-in-law of Captain Pollock, Twenty-third Infantry.... Colonel and Mrs. Mason were in town last week, the guests of Mrs. Crook.... Captain Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, was at Whipple on the 26th and 27th.... Companies A and B, Twenty-third Infantry, will march from Camp Verde to Fort Whipple some time this week, preparatory to moving to the Colorado river, whence they will take steam transportation to San Francisco. The officers present with the detachment are, Colonel Coppinger, Lieutenants Trout, Cowles, and Heyl.... Colonel Royall, Fifth Cavalry, Lieutenants Craig and Broderick, Twelfth Infantry, are expected in town within the next few days with a large herd of horses and mules purchased for the use of the military forces in Arizona.... All our readers

will be pleased to learn that the Fifth Cavalry will not leave Arizona until Fall.... The entertainment given at Fort Whipple, on the evening of June 15th, by Lieutenant Thomas and wife was one of the most satisfactory gatherings that ever assembled at the Post.

The Indians.—The following dispatch was received at the Headquarters of the Army:

CHICAGO, July 18.

Colonel W. D. WHIPPLE: A small detachment, consisting of a corporal and six men, while guarding a haying party near Fort Fetterman, was attacked by about 25 Indians, but sustained no loss.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

In connection with the application of Lieutenant-General Sheridan as to effective operations against the Indians—the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes—the Secretary of War has instructed the General of the Army as follows:

July 20, 1874.

Respectfully returned to the General of the Army. In accordance with suggestions and recommendations received to-day from the Acting Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the guilty Indians will be pursued and punished wherever found, and the reservation lines should be no barrier to such operations. Care should be taken not to strike innocent and friendly Indians who are near the agency and who have taken no part in the recent forays. Measures should be immediately taken to keep friendly Indians from others, and permission be offered to others who are friendly and have not had opportunity to join them, to come in. Then all who persist in hostilities should be pursued and punished. The Secretary of the Interior will be immediately informed of these instructions, and a copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of July 18, inclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the same date, received to-day, will be sent as soon as copied to you for transmission to General Sheridan.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

A dispatch from Omaha, dated the 22d, reports the receipt of the following dispatch on that day. It was dated Camp Shomberg, July 17:

Have just returned from a scout on the Cottonwood, Big and Little Rapoages, and Big and Little Wind rivers, and found no signs of Indians. Captain Boles, Second Cavalry, has just returned from a scout and reports that he struck the trail of a small party on the Powder Divide, going south, and followed the trail twenty-five miles south of the crossing. At the crossing of the Sweetwater he met a party returning, killed one Indian and captured seven head of horses. With the exception of this small band there are no hostile Indians in the district.

D. S. GORDON, Captain Second Cavalry.

Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry, commanding the post at Fort Pembina, Dakota, under date of July 7, reports to the adjutant-general that Captain McNaught has returned with his company and represents all quiet at St. Joseph. He believes the Indians who committed the murder are from the Fort Totten reservation. He found on their track a Sioux pipe, some Sioux moccasins and other articles, which might lead to their identification, which he has forwarded to Fort Totten. Mrs. Moran, widow of one of the murdered men, recognized one of the five Sioux as one who came to their house every day when she lived at Fort Totten; but she does not know his name. One of the others was also in her house quite frequently, and she gives a full description of these two, sufficient for their identification by the officers at Fort Totten. A description of the stolen horses is also given in the report, so that the discovery of the guilty Indians, if they are from Fort Totten, would seem almost certain.

The following dispatch was received at the Army Headquarters on the 22d inst.:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 22, 1874.

Colonel W. D. Whipple:

Captain Bates, Company B, Second Cavalry, from Camp Brown, followed the trail of a party of hostile Indians to a point twenty-five miles south of the crossing of Sweetwater, where they met a party supposed to be returning from the attack recently made on the Seminole Mines, north of Fort Steele. One Indian was killed and several horses captured.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

A NATIONAL soldiers' reunion is announced to be held in a forest camp of one hundred acres, near Caldwell, Ohio, on the 17th and 18th days of September next, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of Antietam. The corresponding secretary, Sergeant G. A. Way, residing at Caldwell, will answer any inquiries as to the objects of the meeting. It is said that the convention is to be kept clear of politics.

A SOLDIERS' monument, designed by Randolph Rogers, was dedicated at Worcester, Mass., July 15th. Vice-President Wilson, General Burnside, and other eminent men were present. The Grand Army Posts of Worcester County were represented. There was a long procession and orations by ex-Gov. Bullock and Major-Gen. Devens. The cost of the monument was \$50,000.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Hartford*, *Lackawanna* and *Kearsarge* were at Yokohama June 19. The *Tuscarora* left for San Francisco on the 8th inst.

THE *Intrepid*, torpedo boat, ordered to be put in commission at Boston, will be ready in about ten days. She will go from Boston to Newport and New York.

REAR-ADMIRAL PENNOCK was at Yokohama on the 16th of June, and it was his intention to make the waters of Japan his headquarters during the summer.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department that the U. S. tug *Fortune*, Lieutenant Commander T. M. Green, left Galveston, Texas, on the 16th inst., for Washington.

THE practice ship *Constellation* arrived at New London July 17, which will be her address until the 24th inst.; after that, Orient, Long Island, will be her post office.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Navy Department July 21 from the commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, announcing the death of Lieutenant William T. Buck at that place, on the morning of July 21, of apoplexy.

THE *Monongahela*, Rear-Admiral Strong's flagship, was at Rio Janeiro June 25. All well on board. The *Lancaster* was daily expected, but had not been heard from since her departure from Key West. The *Wasp* was at Montevideo June 1.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer *Canandaigua* left Samana on the 5th or 6th of July for St. Domingo, Santiago de Cuba, and Key West, and expected to reach the latter port by August 1. The officers and crew are in good health.

THE *Despatch*, just out of the dry dock, left Norfolk Navy-yard July 19. After reaching Hampton Roads it was discovered that two of her propeller blades were broken. She returned to the yard, and will be again docked for repairs. It is supposed that she struck some hidden substance. The accident will not delay the trip of the Senate committee. The *Despatch* is expected to reach Washington July 30.

A CORRESPONDENT at Yokohama, Japan, writing on the 19th of June, reports as follows: I have to record the death of Mrs. Margaret Pennock, wife of Admiral Pennock, of the U. S. Navy. Admiral Pennock and his wife arrived here in May last, he to take charge of the Asiatic squadron. Mrs. Pennock went on board the ship in San Francisco in very good health, but was taken sick on board the steamer. She was still sick from inflammation of the stomach on her arrival at this port. She died at half-past two on the 7th inst. She was fifty-four years of age. Her remains are to be taken to America by the outgoing steamer.

DESPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Case, commanding the European station, dated Villa Franca, July 7. He reports in complimentary terms the condition of his flagship, the *Franklin*. Liberty had been given to the crew, and out of the whole number only three had deserted. The men behaved themselves well on shore. With the exception of an unfortunate occurrence, in which one of the crew lost his life (mentioned in despatches some time since), there had been no disturbance. The admiral reported that he would leave for Spezia on July 9 for the purpose of docking the *Franklin*, after which he would go to Lisbon, taking with him the *Juniata*, and stop en route at Port Mahon, Tangiers and perhaps Cadiz and some other points. The Congress was expected from the coast of Africa about the 15th of July, and the *Alaska* about the same time from Sicily. The latter vessel would be sent to visit ports on both shores of the Adriatic, and such of the islands of the Archipelago as was possible, to enable her to return to Villa Franca by the 1st of November. The *Juniata* was at Barcelona.

THE *Colorado*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard, dropped down to Hampton Roads July 19, and anchored off the fort. She will remain there a few days to receive a draft of men, after which she will sail for Key West to relieve the *Worcester* as flagship. The following is a list of the officers of the *Colorado*: Captain George M. Ransom, commanding; Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Schmitz, ex-officer; Lieutenant Louis Kingsley, navigator; Lieutenants, George B. Livingston, Edward Woodman, Willie Swift, J. V. B. Bleeker; Ensigns, G. F. W. Holman, T. G. C. Salter, H. C. Nye, C. F. Emmerick, C. Thomas, W. P. Clason; Midshipmen, A. Reynolds, W. Hutchins, Y. Noell, W. R. A. Rooney; Chief Engineer, P. W. Rearick; Pay Inspector, W. W. Williams; Medical Inspector, James Suddards; Second Lieutenant, Marines, W. H. C. Murphy; Past Assistant Engineer, William Gragg; Assistant Engineer, L. W. Wooster; Assistant Surgeon, H. Wells; Acting Assistant Surgeon, William Houston; Assistant Paymaster, J. C. Burnett; Boatswain, H. Dickinson; Carpenter, E. D. Hall; Sailmaker, H. W. Frankland; Gunner, W. T. Devlan; Pay Clerk, F. B. Diddier; Captain's Clerk, W. L. Clegg; Fleet Pay Clerk, F. S. Swift.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular order directing as to the allowance to be made for transportation under the provisions of the Army appropriation act, which cuts off all allowances for mileage in excess of actual travelling expenses. Officers of the Navy

are authorized to include in their estimate of such expenses, fares, ferrriages, hack hire, and fees for baggage, express and porters, also hire of special transportation, and tolls and horse keeping in connection therewith; state-room accommodation; fare for double berth in sleeping car; a seat in parlor car; lodgings at hotels, en route. Necessary board at hotel will be allowed upon the production of the hotel bill and receipt, and a certificate that the delay was necessary, at a rate not greater than \$5 per day when travelling under special orders, or \$3.50 per day when the officer is detached and ordered to new duty, and is presumed not to be incurring other board expense. Every officer or other person attached to the Navy who is travelling under orders, will keep a memorandum of the expenditures herein allowed, noting each item upon its being made, and the certificate or affidavit upon the voucher will set forth that the different charges in detail therein have been taken from and verified by his memorandum, and that they are correct and just. The memoranda will be retained by those who have been reimbursed, and exhibited if called for by proper authority. Citizens, not employees of the United States, witnesses before naval courts, will continue to be paid as heretofore, viz., two dollars per diem, and ten cents per mile. Judge advocates, in their certificates of attendance, will discriminate between citizen witnesses and those who are employees of the United States. Other existing rules and regulations regarding the transportation and payment of officers and others, which do not conflict with the requirements of this circular, will remain in force.

A SPECIAL letter to the New York *Herald*, from Honolulu, S. I., under date of June 20, reports the occurrence of the following "events" in the fashionable circles of society: St. Andrew's cathedral was filled on the forenoon of Monday last (June 15) by an expectant audience to witness the marriage of Miss Carrie Brickwood, daughter of A. P. Brickwood, Postmaster-General, to Lieutenant E. S. Houston, of the U. S. Navy. The interest usually felt on such occasions was heightened in this instance by the fact that the bride was brought up and educated by the late King Kamehameha V., as his own child. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Dunne, at eleven o'clock. His Majesty the King honored the occasion with his presence. Among the guests were His Royal Highness Prince Leleiohoku, Her Majesty Queen Dowager Emma, His Highness Luka Keelikolani and others of the royal family, several of the diplomatic and consular corps, Captain Hopkins and the officers of the United States steamer *Benicia*, in full uniform, and other officials. After the ceremony at the church the bridal party proceeded to St. Alban's priory, where a wedding breakfast was given by the sisters of the priory to their former pupil, the bride, who on this occasion was dressed in white silk and veil, trimmed with orange blossoms. On the afternoon of the same day the happy couple started on the steamer *Kilauea* for Hilo, Hawaii, where, we hear, they will spend a few weeks, and on their return leave for California, and find a home in another country. Papakanene, the well known mansion of the late Governor Kekuanoua, now owned and occupied by Hon. H. A. Widemann, was on Saturday evening last (June 20) the scene of the most brilliant and fashionable assemblage that Honolulu has witnessed for a long time. It was the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Widemann's eldest daughter, Emma, to Mr. Henry Macfarlane, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly. There were present His Majesty the King, accompanied by his staff, in uniform; His Royal Highness Prince Leleiohoku, His Royal Highness Luka Keelikolani, Governor and Mrs. Dominis, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and wife, their Excellencies the King's Ministers and the American, British and French Ministers; the consular corps, with the officers of the United States ship *Benicia*. The marriage ceremony was performed in English by the Rev. Abbe Hermann, of the Roman Catholic Church. We have never seen at any wedding in this city such a display of rich and valuable gifts as the bridal pair were the recipients of.

On the 23d of June, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, died, Surgeon Henry Stanley Pitkin, of the United States steamer *Benicia*. Dr. Pitkin was a native of Burlington, Vermont. He entered the Navy of the United States July 13, 1862. During the war he served in both the North and South Atlantic squadrons, and received honorable mention in the attack on Fort Fisher. After the conclusion of the war he accompanied Assistant Secretary Fox on a mission to Russia. He served in both the Mediterranean and Asiatic squadrons. He accompanied Professor Agassiz on the scientific expedition around Cape Horn, on the coast survey steamer *Hassler*; joined the *Benicia* in 1872, and was promoted to the rank of full surgeon December 28 of the same year. The *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu, of June 27, says: Last Thursday afternoon, the obsequies of the lamented Dr. Pitkin were performed in a manner that fully betokened the bereavement felt by the ship's company of the *Benicia*, and the sympathy of the community of Honolulu as well. The remains were brought on shore at 3 p. m., and escorted by the Household troops, the seamen and marines of the ship, with reversed arms, and the members of Masonic bodies, and followed by the officers and several of His Majesty's aides, the procession proceeded to St. Andrews Episcopal Church, where services were held. His Majesty the King and the Royal Family were present in the church. The long procession, preceded by the Government band, then marched to the Nuanuu Cemetery, where the impressive Masonic burial service was read by W. Masters Fyfe and Dayton, assisted by Past Master A. J. Cartwright. Three volleys fired by the military, concluded the last sad testimonials of respect to the memory of a gallant and valued officer, and genial gentleman. The same paper publishes letters acknowledging the courtesy of the King of the Sandwich

Islands in attending the funeral. Our Secretary of Legation writes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Captain W. E. Hopkins, commanding the United States steamer *Benicia*, for himself and officers of the U. S. Navy, desires me to convey to your Excellency, his heartfelt appreciation and grateful thanks for the distinguished honor bestowed, and for the Christian sympathy evinced by His Majesty the King and Royal Family, by their presence and assistance at the religious services performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Dr. H. S. Pitkin, U. S. Navy, surgeon of the *Benicia*, and a much beloved person, whose sudden decease has filled with grief the hearts of his brother officers and friends. Captain Hopkins also tenders his grateful acknowledgments and warm thanks for the honorable, generous, and unsolicited co-operation rendered by a large number of His Majesty's civil and military officers, in paying the last and honors to the remains of the gallant Pitkin." The King replied through his Minister and Private Secretary: "His Majesty responds cordially to the thanks and appreciation of Captain Hopkins for this his act of sympathy and respect for the memory of a gentleman whom he personally esteemed, and to a Brother Mason whom he had always met with pleasure in the Assemblies of the Brotherhood."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 17.—Gunner George Dunn, to the store ship *Relief*, Washington, D. C.
JULY 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Martin, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, to the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.
JULY 20.—Master E. H. Taunt, to temporary duty on board the receiving ship New Hampshire, preparatory to being ordered to sea.
JULY 21.—Lieutenant Edward T. Strong, to the receiving ship Ohio.
Passed Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.
Gunner Cornelius Dugan, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
JULY 22.—Lieutenant Wm. I. Moore, to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

DETACHED.

JULY 16.—Passed Assistant Engineers E. Olson and D. M. Fulmer, and Assistant Engineer E. G. Allen, from duty connected with the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.
Carpenter Thomas M. Glove, from the Canandaigua on the 4th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 17.—Lieutenant Thomas Perry has reported his return home, having been detached from the Manhattan on the 8th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker has reported his return home, having been detached from the Sanguis on the 10th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.
JULY 18.—Mate Charles Levin has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Hartford on the 21st of May last, and has been placed on sick leave.
Assistant Surgeon Presley W. Rixey, from the receiving ship Sabine, and ordered to the Congress, European Station, per steamer of 1st August.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers, from the Congress, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, from the Gettysburg, and granted two months' leave.
Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Gettysburg on the 25th inst.
Boatswain Robert Dixon, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 30th ult., and placed on sick leave.
Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the Pensacola on the 8th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 21.—Lieutenant Geo. R. Durand, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to command the Mahopac at Pensacola, Fla.
Medical Inspector John M. Browne, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Pensacola as fleet surgeon of the North Pacific Station.
Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, from the Pensacola, and as fleet surgeon of the North Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.
Surgeon John C. Spear has reported his return home, having been detached from the Omaha on the 24th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Upham has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, Asiatic Station, on the 26th of May last, and has been placed on sick leave.
Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst, from the Naval Station, New London, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
Gunner James M. Hogg, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Naval Magazine at that place.
Gunner John C. Ritter, from the Naval Magazine at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 22.—Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Cooper, from the practice ship Constellation, and from the Naval Academy, and placed on sick leave.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Stedman has reported his return to the United States from Europe, and has been placed on sick leave.

REVOKED.

The orders Ensign H. C. T. Nye, to the Colorado, and has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, for three months from the 1st of August next.
To Ensign W. E. Sewell until the 31st October next, and on its expiration to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 22, 1874:
Orlando Vianello, landsman, June 21, Naval Hospital, Mare Island.
Edward Hammel, ordinary seaman (extra), June 13, U. S. steamer Hartford.
Wm. Neil, seaman, July 10, U. S. steamer Pawnee.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JULY 15.—Colonel M. R. Kintzing granted leave of absence for thirty days from August 2 next.
Major George H. Graham granted leave of absence for sixty days for the benefit of his health, at expiration of which he will report in person to the brigadier-general and commandant Marine Corps.
First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor detached from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia and report to Colonel M. R. Kintzing, commanding marines, for duty at that post.
JULY 17.—Captain W. B. Memy granted thirty days' leave of absence from 20th inst.

(Condensed from Naval Science for July, 1874.)

IRON-CLAD NAVIES.*

THE work of M. Dislere, which opens up the whole subject of iron-clads, derives importance and interest not only from its intrinsic merits, but also from the authority of the author, who holds the position of Secretary of the Council of Construction for the French National navy, and may be supposed to reflect the opinions on this important subject now prevalent amongst the highly-cultivated gentlemen to whose care the future of the French navy, as regards the principles which will guide its construction, is now committed. He gives a very exhaustive history of the modern iron-clad navies, not omitting preliminary notice of the attempts at ship defence in the Middle Ages, and of the floating batteries of the Chevalier d'Arcon which were brought against Gibraltar in 1782, for some hours with apparent success, until they were destroyed by red-hot shot, five out of the ten being blown out of the water and five burning to the water's edge.

To the French is undoubtedly due the credit of having introduced, in a practical form, the protection of iron plates, first for floating batteries in 1854, and subsequently for sea-going frigates in 1858. The English Admiralty, it is well known, misled by the results of experiments made at Portsmouth in 1846 on thin iron sheeting, were with difficulty persuaded to follow the lead of the French; and it was only on the 3d of October, 1854, some months after the French batteries were put on the stocks, that the order was given for the building of our five iron-clad batteries. The end of the war found them still unfinished, and no English battery took part in actual operations during the Russian war. Nor was it until a period of two years had elapsed from the laying down of the *Gloire* in France that the first English iron-clad cruiser, the *Warrior*, was ordered to be built. The *Warrior*, *Achilles*, and other iron-clads of that period, had undoubtedly very great merit in many respects, especially as regards speed and behavior in a sea-way; but the great length which was then thought an indispensable condition for speed brought with it many disadvantages; two more particularly of vital importance, viz., the limitation of the area and thickness of the armor plating; and unhandiness, on account of the large diameter of the circle and length of time required to turn in; defects from which the shorter French ships had been from the very beginning comparatively free. It is worthy of remark that the highly-accomplished naval architects in the public service of France have never deviated from their original opinion in favor of the broadside principle, so that the French navy is entirely devoid (excepting in two or three vessels purchased from the United States) of the class of sea-going monitors which American authority has succeeded in introducing into almost all the other navies of Europe. In their view the undoubted advantage of a smaller port for the guns, and of concentration of fire fore and aft, is more than compensated by the power in a broadside ship of the same total weight and dimensions of fighting eight guns simultaneously instead of four only, and thus engaging an enemy on each side, the certainty, or even probability, that the *fighting ship*—i. e., the ship which is to take the place of the old line-of-battle ship—will not be called to defend herself on both sides at once having not yet been demonstrated. We cannot, therefore, regard turrets as an indispensable requisite for the fighting ship. We could easily conceive an arrangement whereby the same advantages as those sought in the *Inflexible* could be secured by arming her broadside with eight 80-ton guns instead of four; provision being made, as has already been made successfully in other ships, for so arranging the guns at the corners of the castle as to obtain a fire of two guns forward and two aft on each side if necessary at the same time; while on each beam the fire of four guns could be simultaneously concentrated. We are, therefore, so far disposed to agree with M. Dislere as by no means to allow that the adoption of the turret system is indispensable, or even possessed of undoubted superiority of advantage, for the unarmed fighting ship of the future. We say unarmed, for we cannot entertain the notion that the two short masts which appear in the design of the *Inflexible* are expected to carry an effective spread of canvas.

M. Dislere devotes some pages to the history of the ram, and its reintroduction into modern warfare. Of the value and importance of this mode of attack there can exist no doubt. The experience gained by the success of the *Merrimac* at the battle of Hampton roads, and of the *Archduke Max*, which sank the *Re d'Italia* and disabled three other Italian ships at Lissa, has left no doubt on this point. Accordingly, ships whose chief attack is to be by ramming have been introduced both into foreign navies and our own, the *Hotspur* and *Rupert* being representatives of this class at home. It is, however, in our opinion by no means certain that the policy of constructing vessels principally with a view to this mode of attack is a sound one. At Hampton roads and Lissa much of the advantage was gained by the rammed ships being taken by surprise, and not being manoeuvred with a view of meeting such attack. In future warfare vessels on either side will be fully prepared, and experience has shown by the manoeuvres of iron-clads in squadron how easy it is for a ship with her helm uninjured, and retaining her full powers of turning, to elude a hostile attack of this kind, while the ramming ship herself, her aim being frustrated, would probably find herself in an awkward predicament, and be exposed to be rammed effectively by her opponent. However that may be, it would seem that ramming will, in all probability, not be resorted to until the enemy has been first more or less disabled by the effects

* *La Marine cuirassée*. Par M. P. Dislere, Ingenieur des Constructions Navales, Secrétaire du Conseil des Travaux de la Marine. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, Imprimeur, Libraire, de l'Ecole Polytechnique, du Bureau des Longitudes, Successeur de Mallet-Bachelier, Quai des Augustins, 55. 1873.

of shot; it will, therefore, be an auxiliary and not a principal mode of attack. It will answer very much the purpose of cavalry in land battles, who are launched upon infantry already broken, in order to turn defeat into a rout. As it is so easy to fit all iron-clads with an efficient ramming bow, we hardly expect to hear of any further multiplication of ships designed principally with a view to ramming. It is not our province here to dilate on the form of bow best suited for ramming. The subject has been exhaustively discussed in *Our Iron-clads*, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the subaqueous "spur" as fitted to the *Bellerophon* and other ships is the most effective instrument.

M. Dislere gives a very interesting account of the vessels designed in France especially for coast defence, and of the iron-clads capable of being taken to pieces and put together again after being transported to their proper place of action for warfare in lakes and rivers. Iron-clads of this kind, it would seem, were dispatched from Toulon to Strasbourg for service on the Rhine in 1870; but they arrived too late, and were sent back again. Some of these were afterwards dispatched to Paris, where they did good service during the siege.

All the points bearing on the construction and behavior of iron-clads are elaborately treated in the work under notice, to which we can do no more than refer very briefly. The considerations which for so long a period induced our neighbors to build their ships of wood, employing iron only for armor, are set forth at large. The acknowledged difficulty of maintaining an efficient junction between two materials so dissimilar in character as wood and iron, the former being so much more elastic, and therefore liable to work, than the latter, was considered to be more than compensated by the great liability of the latter to foul, and the failure of the projects for the prevention of fouling. The French, too, having few naval arsenals in distant waters, could not so easily resort as the English can to the expedient of cleaning their ships' bottoms on distant stations. The extreme rapidity with which wood decays when brought into conjunction with iron was hardly appreciated until quite lately. The announcement made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, on moving the Navy Estimates, of the present inefficient state of the wooden iron-clads of our navy, has, we presume, settled the question for ever against the expediency of the conversion of wooden ships into iron-clads.

The reader will find much interesting information as to the mode of fixing armor-plates in France, which is by a multiplicity of wooden screws; in our country iron screw-bolts are preferred as more efficacious. We observe, too, that the French attribute a great superiority in the resisting powers of their own armor-plates manufactured by MM. Petin and Gaudet over those manufactured in this country. This superiority M. Dislere values in the proportion of 100 to 80 in the case of the plates actually experimented on, manufactured at the Thames Iron Works in 1861, which he modifies to the proportion of 100 to 90, on the probability of the manufacture in England having improved. For our part we do not attribute much value to the comparison, the induction from the trial of armor-plates made by a single firm in England and so long ago being scarcely to be relied on. Besides our own government purchased a quantity of the French armor-plates, and found them on trial so much inferior to our own that they resolved them as old iron.

We cannot follow M. Dislere further in his very interesting work, which is the most complete history of iron-clad navies which has fallen under our notice. We must content ourselves with calling attention to the opinion he confidently expresses that the day of sea-going iron-clads is over. Allowing that ships for coast defence may retain armor, he has no hesitation in saying that the part of the iron-clad cruiser or line-of-battle ship is played out, and states that the reason he undertook this history of iron-clads was that he wished to do so before the iron-clad fleet had ceased to exist. The expectation that this will speedily take place he founds mainly on the introduction of torpedoes into naval warfare, and partly on the impossibility of securing by increased thickness of armor-plate impenetrability of the sides of ships by modern projectiles. Some feeling of the same kind was evidently entertained by the Committee on 8 ips' Designs, and the anxiety shown to find a substitute for armor in cork or some other substance which might, by its lightness and elasticity, render the passage of a projectile through the ship comparatively innocuous, we may adduce in proof of this feeling.

(From Naval Science for July, 1874.)

THE COMPOUND ENGINE IN WAR SHIPS.

THE questions raised in the paper on this subject in our last number have excited considerable attention, and we trust we have not written in vain in endeavoring to point out that the recent adoption on so extensive a scale of the high-pressure compound engine by the Admiralty, for ships intended to fight, may seriously impair the efficiency of the fleet if ever brought under fire.

The comparative inferiority of this type of engine for fighting purposes under modern conditions of naval warfare cannot be treated as a mere *question de bouton*. We have, it is true, but little experience to guide us in attempting to form an accurate idea of the probable effect of well-served modern heavy ordnance. As pointed out in an article in the *Standard* commenting upon the paper referred to, "The battle of Lissa has enlightened us on some points, but on that occasion the guns of the Italian fleet were so badly served that one important element was but partially developed. Heavy and accurate artillery fire threatens the complex mechanism of modern war ships with a variety of dangers, and a single shot well planted may have immense effect." In view of the continually-increasing accuracy and power of the guns now mounted on ship-board, and of the increasing danger to the ship in the

event of even partial disablement of the motive-power in an action, one of the main objects to be kept in view in designing the machinery should be, it appears to us, to render the means of propulsion, if possible, less liable than ever to failure under fire. The recent policy of the Admiralty, instituted at the recommendation of the Committee on Designs, may prove the reverse of this, however. A competent foreign critic has characterized the adoption in the British Navy of the compound engine with high pressure steam admitted to one small cylinder only from the boilers as *une grosse faute militaire*.

But little progress has been made in the French Navy of late, but the danger to the ship from the great reduction of speed when working at atmospheric pressure with the three-cylinder compound engines in use was some time ago recognised, although these engines are not so open to objection as the type adopted in our own Navy.

At the instance of Admiral Labrousse the three cylinders of the engines of the *Gauloise* were fitted to take steam direct from the boilers, and expansion gear was fitted to each cylinder. The cranks were also placed at angles of 120 deg. With the pressure in the boilers reduced to very nearly that of the atmosphere, the *Gauloise* then attained a speed of 11½ knots. She is an armor-clad of the *Mandre* class, and with a displacement of 5,700 tons and 3,500 indicated horsepower her speed at ordinary pressure is 14 knots. So far as economy of fuel in ordinary working is concerned, the results of the experiments with this ship, tried in competition with the *Savoie*, were favorable to the simple engine; the *Savoie* is a vessel similar in every respect to the *Gauloise*, with the exception that the engines are fitted to take steam direct from the boilers into the middle cylinder only, expanding into the other two. This accords with the experience in our own Navy, where the compound engine never found favor on the ground of economy until worked at about double the pressure of the simple engine.

But little experience has yet been gained with well-designed simple engines at sea at pressures much above that at which the French engines and the simple engines of our own Navy are worked—viz., from 20 to 30 lbs. As an instance of its very successful recent adoption at from 50 to 60 lbs. pressure, we may, however, quote the case of the *Circassian*, a ship of the Allen Line, having Corliss simple engines, built from the designs of Mr. Spencer, a gentleman well known as having devoted himself for a number of years, with much success, to the introduction of the Corliss gear in this country. The *Circassian's* engines have indicated from 2,100 to 2,300 horse-power on a consumption of fuel of from 47 to 53 tons per day during 16 voyages across the Atlantic, the average consumption per indicated horse-power being thus under 2½ lbs. per hour. The engines have two cylinders of 68 in. diameter and 4 ft. stroke, the cranks being placed at right angles. The ordinary speed of the ship is from 13 to 13½ knots, the revolutions of the screw being about 57, and at this speed the cylinders and valve gear have kept in perfect working order.

That the efficiency of the steam may reasonably be expected to be even greater in well-designed simple engines of good construction than in compound engines, we think we have already shown pretty clearly; and experience with the *Circassian* and the *Stoinger* gunboat—a vessel of which we have frequently given particulars—shows that the propelling efficiency of the mechanism is not affected by the greater variation in the driving force.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.
From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexia, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris Le Jury International décerne une mention honorable à W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis.) Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 33. Télégrammes. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice Président de la Commission Impériale de l'Exposition.

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division)
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NAVAL TACTICS.

IN 1697 PAUL HOSTE published the first work on Naval Tactics, and for another century the French were the only writers on the subject of handling fleets. It was this monopoly of science, as applied to large numbers of ships, that rendered the battles between England and France during the eighteenth century so generally unfavorable to the former till the advent of RODNEY. While the English were the best sailors, and handled their ships best singly, the French fought them as they pleased, and they generally pleased to evade attack. DE MOROGUES and RAMATUELLE followed HOSTE with treatises, illustrated by diagrams, and still the English kept on to their old obstinate way of forming line, beating to windward to get the weather gauge, and then bearing down in line, all together. They could not help themselves. JAMES II. laid down the instructions when he was Duke of York and Lord High Admiral of England, and the admirals of England obeyed them for a century. Only in chasing was the order in column allowed. At last came a Scotch country gentleman, who had never been to sea, and wrote in 1804 an elaborate work, "Tactics for our sea Forces, by ADAM CLERK of Eldin." From that date the great English naval supremacy may be said to be established. CLERK of Eldin introduced the great manœuvre of breaking the line and doubling on half the enemy's ships, while paralyzing the other half. The balance, before evenly held, between the tactical and scientific French captain, and the sturdy self-reliant English sea-dog, risen from before the mast sometimes, was overturned. The French, unequal in sailing and fighting, were unable longer to evade action by running down to leeward, and the Nile and Trafalgar proved the fall of their naval power.

The introduction of steam, and more lately of armor-plates and rams has so changed the aspects of modern naval warfare that for a long time its principles seemed relegated to chaos. Even Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, the first writer on Naval Gunnery, and, like CLERK of Eldin, a landsman, could find nothing but general principles and those of the vaguest in his edition of 1857. In fact, like the ships themselves our naval tacticians and strategists were "at sea" as to the best method of handling steam fleets. It is to a Frenchman and an American that the credit of first seeing the simplicity of the new problem and of solving it belongs. Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, and Commodore FOXHALL PARKER respectively wrote excellent treatises on fleet tactics under steam, showing that the difficulties, instead of augmenting, had really vanished, and that the true way to manœuvre a fleet was to consider its ships as units, in order from right to left, like the companies of a regiment, the regiments in an army, etc. The importance of the weather gauge had disappeared, and the only improvement possible in naval tactics, as in those of the land, lay in simplifying them. There can be but two orders in naval tactics, as in those of the land, viz., column and line. The only question remaining to be decided is as to the proper and convenient unit of force. Under the tactics of the last century, the unit was the ship, sometimes the division of half the

fleet. The consequence of this was that, after action was once fairly opened order disappeared, and each captain fought on his own responsibility, unable to see his Admiral's signals for the smoke. It was thus that the individual talents of captains and the steadiness of their crews, told in favor of English and Americans as against French and Spaniards. Action fairly joined, it was pretty certain to result in victory for the former nations. It is only in modern times that this question of the proper size of the tactical unit has been philosophically considered, whether on sea or land. On land the problem is limited by the power of a man's voice, and is decided in the form of the company, varying from fifty to two hundred and fifty men. On sea it has been fixed as the squadron, half squadron, division, according to the caprices of an unsettled and often arbitrary nomenclature. The word "column," used so intelligently in land tactics, is frequently confounded, especially in England, with line, while "line" becomes either column or line by calling it "line ahead" and "line abreast."

Professional pride alone would prevent a Briton from learning from a Yankee, or Commodore PARKER's Squadron Tactics might have done good service in England. As it is, the English have as yet no fixed system of naval tactics, although they have been trying all sorts of experiments with their Channel Fleet. It was to make a grope in the true direction that the Naval Professional Association recently offered a fifty guinea prize for the best essay on Modern Naval Warfare, including Tactics and the use of the Gun, Ram, and Torpedo respectively. The result has been a series of excellent essays on the subject, which must be full of interest to all naval men. The prize essay was by Commander GERARD NOEL, R.N., and the two next best essays have been printed in conjunction therewith. These essays were all written anonymously, totally independent of each other, and yet one fact is patent in all. The three officers whose essays are printed all advocate exactly the same tactical unit in future fleets, the "group" of three ships commanded by the senior captain. All three recommend future movements to be made entirely by these groups, the admiral confining himself to signalling the course to group leaders, leaving details to them. This system of groups is accompanied with one important change in order. Whether in line or column it is always as line of groups or column of groups, two groups constituting a division, three or more a fleet. The group order is that of a scalene triangle with the acutest angle forward, No. 1, ahead; No. 2, on the starboard quarter, two cables off; No. 3, on the port quarter, four cables off from No. 1. In this position, the fire of all three ships can be concentrated on an enemy on any side, ahead, astern, starboard, or port, without changing order. The order itself will be easily maintained, all depending on the group leader. Where he goes the other two follow almost within hail, within easy signalling distance at all events. This group system was first tried in the English Channel by Sir THOMAS SYMONDS, and has proved exceedingly manageable. With such a formation, the dangers of running athwart hawse of each other's ships is much lessened from that which inures to the ordinary double column. It is a matter of great interest to the American Navy to investigate this group system, and we anticipate a discussion of the subject that may yet prove of value to the readers of the JOURNAL.

WE have had occasion to comment very severely, in another part of our paper, on the advantage taken by some militia regiments of the order of the Governor of New York sending them to practice at Creedmoor, to turn the day into a riotous "spre" in the old target company style of former years. Such consequences were not contemplated, when the order was issued, and the conduct of two regiments in particular, representatives of two rival divisions, of New York Militia, has been of such a nature as to call forth the sharp notice of the daily paper reporters, generally too lax on such matters. The result of the fire of criticism, supported by our own temperate statement, has been of such a nature as to change matters materially. In the case of the Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., the President of the N. R. A. has officially called the attention of Division Headquarters to the breaches of discipline, and the matter has also been taken into serious consideration at

Albany, while the less serious case of the First Division regiment has called forth from the Division commander the following circular to all his regimental commanders:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y. }
NEW YORK, July 20th, 1874. }

MAJOR-GENERAL SHAVER has noticed with regret the improper conduct of some of the regiments at Creedmoor, and directs me to call your attention to the importance of exercising the authority of your office when your command visits Creedmoor to neutralize, if possible, the damage to the reputation of the National Guard which the disgraceful scenes reported by the public press have caused.

The troops are ordered to Creedmoor by superior authority; the law gives to commanding officers the power to prevent the sale of liquors within one mile of the grounds, and the best interests of the service demand that commanding officers should so exercise the discretionary powers conferred as to secure the correct deportment of their officers and men.

Very respectfully,

CARL JUSSEN,
Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Since the matter has come to this pass, it will be a great source of congratulation to us all, if its thorough investigation should lead, as it undoubtedly will, to an exposure of the causes which operate to demoralize the troops of the National Guard. It is a great shame that the facts should be as they are, but as long as the elective system prevails for officers we suppose it will so remain. In the life of every regimental officer, regular or volunteer, there is pretty sure to come a time when he will meet with decided disobedience and insolence from a half drunken man. It is on his way of treating just such cases that depends his record as an officer. If he conquers, the men will respect him. If he blanches, all the courts-martial and punishments in the U. S. Army will never restore him the lost reputation with his command. If the disorders that have called forth this interference from higher quarters have the effect of weeding the militia of a single State of any useless dummies called officers, they will have had a good effect. Meantime, the Rifle Association have passed a resolution positively forbidding the sale of any intoxicating liquors on the range. In the Second Division there is yet some dispute as to the exact facts, which the brigade commander denies. We are sorry for this, but it cannot be helped. At the same time, we think any man had better be cautious how he denies the accuracy of the statement made by so many witnesses indifferent to the result. Properly used, the present troubles are really a piece of good fortune to the U. S. Militia in general and particularly to those of the State of New York.

In our last issue we transcribed an account of the results of the summer inspection of the German army, and this week we publish the results of the French review at Longchamps. These two accounts give an idea of what is being done in Germany and France during the peace armaments, and show that both nations are fully alive to the character of the conflict that must, sooner or later, again deluge Europe with blood. They fail in one thing, which is, to represent the enormous financial burden imposed on the states by these, till now, unparalleled standing armies. The account of the German army is furnished by the correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, and is necessarily somewhat loose and popular in style. That of the French army, from the *Broad Arrow* and *Army and Navy Gazette*, is much more reliable, as far as it goes. The *Telegraph* correspondent is obviously a violent German in his sympathies, and does so much boasting in advance for his friends, that he inclines a stranger to look at his account with some closeness of scrutiny. The prominent feature of the whole account, from a British point of view, is that the army, as a mass, possesses more large men and horses than it did, and from the physical strength of the rank and file, is sure to beat the whole world. This view, while very natural to one devoid of war experience, has often proved very fallacious when tested by actual service. The fact is, that the remarkable success of the Prussians in 1870-71, which was so largely due to the corruption and maladministration of the French, has thrown a veil of glamour over everything belonging to them, which has blinded some few men who ought to know better. As to the average public judgment of the probabilities of any given war, it may be assumed with almost entire safety, that in nine cases out of ten it will prove just about the opposite of what will really happen. This has been amusingly illus-

trated in almost every war of modern times. From the account of the French review and other sources, it is clear that the French army is working to retrieve its former defeats as seldom an army worked before. The experience of all history shows us that work of this sort, done in the midst of humiliation and sorrow, is sure to find its reward in the end. It also reminds us that there is no superiority of troops, however great, that cannot be overcome by generalship, and that the fate of a campaign depends on one man, the leader, as much as on any system, however perfect.

THE Indians are fairly up this time. Last week the Comanches and Kiowas of Texas were raiding into Kansas, and this week it is the Sioux of the North who are committing their depredations. CUSTER has taken a large force into the Black Hills; and the Sioux, if they cannot attack CUSTER with success, at least can take their last revenge out of the settlers of Nebraska. A series of very revolting murders and other nameless outrages provoked General SHERIDAN to order an attack on one of their villages, but the force sent was inadequate. The result was that Captain BATES, the officer in command, after surprising the village and killing a few Indians, was compelled to give up the assault and retire from before them. In the official report, the blame is laid on some Shoshone Indian allies, who failed to take some bluffs to which the Indians had retired. The possibility is that CUSTER's compact and concentrated force may yet be the *deus ex machina* in all this trouble in the northwest. A single strong brigade of cavalry, or even infantry on Indian ponies, making rapid and unexpected marches through the Indian country, would do more to keep the Indians in awe than five times the same force, scattered, as it now is, over the whole of the plains. Meantime, Congress, if some people could have their way, would cut down the Army to save the pay, and reduce companies to an effective of forty men. During the present summer this will not probably be done. When the Indian war is over, in the winter, another little reduction bill may be brought in, or the last one taken from the table where it lay at the close of the session. All things considered, it is possible that the country may consider itself lucky in not having a reduced and demoralized Army with which to contend against the Indians. In the meantime, General SHERIDAN being in command in that neighborhood, we shall probably hear of more vigorous action taken before long.

THAT the French officers, as a body, are applying themselves to their profession with vigor, and that the results are appreciable, is evidenced by the constant series of military articles, sometimes of the very highest character, that appear in the *Bulletin de la Reunion des Officiers*, a weekly publication somewhat similar to the *JOURNAL*, published in Paris. These articles do not come from generals or officers of any very high rank, as a rule, nor do the same authors appear repeatedly. Captains and Lieutenants from all arms of the service contribute articles that would do credit to any army, and which we should be proud to see emanating from our own.

Under the auspices of the *Bulletin* several other military works of high character have been lately published, among which none shows such evidence of thought, labor, and research, as BARTHELEMY'S *Cours d'Art Militaire*, a work of which it is not too much to say that no equal to it has appeared since the days of JOMINI. The author is a captain of the Eighty-fourth infantry of the line, and professor at the St. Cyr Military Academy. His work is publishing in numbers, of which we have received five so far, twenty completing the two volumes. If the rest of the book bears out the first quarter, Captain BARTHELEMY will have earned a reputation second to that of no military writer now living. In his clear and brilliant pages we find the very best account yet given of the structure of the Prussian army, as well as the armies of the rest of Europe. The first part treats of army organization, the second of the various operations of the smaller units in war, the third of the same operations with the larger units, and the concluding part considers the question of strategy, and studies the different campaigns of the nineteenth

century. In the treatment of his special arm, infantry, Captain BARTHELEMY is particularly happy. He leaves literally nothing to be said. In cavalry matters, like all infantry officers, he is very unequal, and completely fails to appreciate the future tactical rôle of this arm. In the artillery portion of the work, he confines his work to a review of the general principles of the arm, without going into details, so far as the publication has progressed. We await the conclusion of the work with considerable interest, as affecting the future of French military literature. In the meantime, its publication, and that of the *Bulletin* are cheering evidences of progress and hard work in the French army, and the best of all evidences that the next contest, when it occurs, will not be by any means so one sided as the public at large expect.

THE river and harbor appropriation bill published in G. O. No. 82, W. D., A. G., appropriates \$5,087,800 for various internal improvements, chief of which are the following:

Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River.....	\$400,000
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.....	300,000
Hell Gate, N. Y. Harbor.....	225,000
Mississippi, between Ohio and Illinois Rivers and St. Mary's River and Canal, each.....	300,000
Mississippi, at St. Anthony's Falls, Ohio River and Cape Fear River, N. C., each.....	150,000
Mouth of Mississippi.....	130,000
Tennessee River.....	125,000
Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, Mobile Harbor, Boston Harbor, and Oakland Harbor, each.....	100,000
Galveston, Texas.....	60,000
Incidental Repair of Harbors.....	75,000
Chicago, Ill., Harbor of Refuge; Lake Huron, Toledo, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Illinois River; Baltimore, Md.; Upper Willamette, Oregon, each.....	75,000
Michigan City; Grand Haven, Mich.; Rock Island Rapids, Miss.; White River; Removal Red River Raft; Savannah, Ga.; James River; Delaware River; Staten Island, N. Y., Channel, each.....	50,000
Hudson River, N. Y.....	40,000
For surveys and estimates for the improvements recommended by the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, upon the four routes indicated in the report of said committee, and also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, to continue the slack-water navigation up said river to its head-waters at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.....	200,000

The bill directs the Secretary of War to institute sixty-three different examinations or surveys or both, to be made at various points, and provides for the appointment of a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal to the waters of the Gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of the river.

THE following is an abstract of the return of troops and their location on June 30, 1874:

It will be seen that the regimental stations are as provided for by orders directing transfers, some of which have not yet been completed.

CAVALRY.

First—820 men, California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory, and Nevada.
Second—890 men, Forts Sanders and Laramie, Camps Brown and Stambough, W. T., and Fort Ellis, Montana.
Third—963 men, Fort D. A. Russell, Spotted Tail's Agency, Fort Fetterman, and Camp Robinson and Sidney Barracks, and Fort McPherson, Neb.
Fourth—766 men, Texas.
Fifth—908 men, Department of the Missouri.
Sixth—875 men, Department of Arizona.
Seventh—808 men, Minnesota and Dakota.
Eighth—945 men, New Mexico and Colorado.
Ninth—767 men, Texas.
Tenth—964 men, Fort Sill, I. T., and Concho, Griffin, and Richardson, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

First—634 men; Second—673 men; Third—638 men; Fourth—660 men; Fifth—653 men; all on the sea board.

INFANTRY.

First—563 men, Department of Dakota.
Second—546 men, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.
Third—550 men, Department of the Gulf.
Fourth—560 men, Wyoming and Utah.
Fifth—591 men, Kansas and Indian Territory.
Sixth—561 men, Dakota.
Seventh—577 men, Montana.
Eighth—588 men, Military Division of the Pacific.
Ninth—533 men, Nebraska and Wyoming.
Tenth—571 men, Texas.
Eleventh—550 men, Texas and Indian Territory.
Twelfth—507 men, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona.
Thirteenth—576 men, Utah and Wyoming.
Fourteenth—565 men, Wyoming and Nebraska.
Fifteenth—591 men, Colorado and New Mexico.
Sixteenth—594 men, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas.
Seventeenth—575 men Dakota.
Eighteenth—486 men, South Carolina and Georgia.
Nineteenth—Department of the Missouri.
Twentieth—515 men, Minnesota and Dakota.
Twenty-first—511 men, Washington Territory, Oregon, and Idaho.
Twenty-second—557 men, Division of the Atlantic.
Twenty-third—578 men, Department of the Platte.
Twenty-fourth—599 men, Texas.
Twenty-fifth—561 men, Texas and Indian Territory.
Engineer Battalion—337 men, Willett's Point, New York.
Total, 29,646 men.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE OLD FLAG—A BALLAD OF MOBILE BAY.

THE fleet of Farragut, with the iron-clads leading and reversing their fire, goes by the Forts into Mobile Bay; but the *Tecumseh* is instantly sunk by a torpedo just as she turns to meet the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, which is afterwards captured, and the Forts shortly surrender.

August 4, 1864.

Between the sandy plains
That border Mobile Bay,
Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines
Withhold the right of way,

And busy camps define
The low and crooked coast,
Where battered drums align,
Secession's swelling host.

From bayonets the light
In shivered sprays recoils,
As hoarse commands aright,
Direct their martial toils.

Impelled by gusty breeze
Against the stubborn shore,
White flocks of surly seas
In useless fury pour.

The careless sentry's stride
Avoids the cypress tree,
Whose vines unite to hide
The shrinking refugee.

And seen across the sea afar
The flag unfolds each silver star,
And vainly greets with crimson glow,
Rebellious waves that roll below.

In August sixty-four,
These forts had flung to view,
With Farragut offshore,
The Southern "bonnie blue."

The Admiral took note,
And on the fourth was heard,
Within each ready boat,
At last the welcome word:

"To-morrow, two by two,
The fleet in column forms,
And swiftly sailing through
The hostile channel storms."

Next morning two by two,
Tecumseh in the van,
The squadron starts to do
What lays in ship or man;

And steadily each one
They move the fort abreast,
Then open every gun
Upon its blazing crest.

The monitors alone
Glide silently ahead,
No fear of foe they own,
No parapet they dread.

The monitors in turn
Pass smoothly by the beach,
As ardently they burn
The *Tennessee* to reach.

The monitors aside
Swing from the inner shore—
Mark how they proudly ride
Its conquered waters o'er.

And seen across the sea afar
The flag unfolds each silver star,
And gaily greets with crimson glow,
The foaming waves that roll below.

Ah! treacherous their leap
About each iron prow—
They hide in sullen sleep,
Wild energies that now

Awake to tear their way
Through bolt and beam and plate,
And plunge their shattered prey
Where hungry torrents wait.

The monitors were four—
Though now there are but three—
Still silently they bore
Straight for the *Tennessee*.

As Farragut looks out
From off the Hartford's mast,
A mighty cloud about
The fort is wrapping fast,

And rifted yet with flame—
It springs upon the sky,
As rival guns proclaim
The fleet is passing by.

Yet higher mounts the cloud—
It drifts upon the sea,
Engulfing sail and shroud
Till none know where they be.

* It spares the flag—away
The ragged vapors stream,
And through their turbid gray
The Union Colors gleam.

They ever forward press
Amidst the thunder-peal,
Which echoes their success
Along to far Mobile.

Ay! Ay! across the sea afar
The flag unfolds each silver star,

And pours aloft its crimson glow,
Triumphant over all below.

Great shell with trail of flame
The *Tennessee* now sweep,
Through mighty shocks her frame
Its trust yet strives to keep

As armored flank and prow
Opposing masses weld—
Recoil, rush on, and now
Grind by—again repelled.

A baffled, helpless wreck,
Adrift upon the flood,
With scarred and silent deck,
In vain baptized with blood,

Beset on every side,
Of every aid bereft,
No brave attempt untied,
The *Tennessee* is left.

And lofty ships apart
Look down upon their prize—
Some men with lighter heart,
And some with moistened eyes,

A soul to highly dare,
A hand to firmly rear,
All longitudes will bear,
All latitudes reverse.

For honor claims no race
And bravery no zone,
What Northern snows embrace
The Southern sands have shown;

As pines that grow in Maine
Shade Florida no less,
Nor seem to there disdain
As emerald a dress.

Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines,
Yet lift their watchful walls,
Upon whose fading stains
The sunlight softly falls.

Long summer noons have browned
Each ridge's bold incline,
Long winter nights have drowned
Each reef with restless brine.

From yonder cabin's shade
Floats out a simple song—
"Arise, the price is paid
And we to God belong."

Led on by joyous breeze
Across the dripping sand,
White blooms of verdant seas
Come dancing towards the land

Above the swallows sail,
Or skim with rapid wheels,
Along the rippling trail
Of vagrant fisher keels.

And seen across the sea afar
The flag unfolds each silver star,
To greet anew with crimson glow,
The peaceful waves that roll below.

They daily lave with gentle tide
The sunken vessel's riven side,
And throng in solemn murmur by
Where gallant men are left to lie;

While God remembers what of worth
The dead have done upon the earth—
Though all they wrought in loss and pain,
Those may forget who reap the gain.

Ye crimson folds! forever fly
In smiling or in clouded sky,
Ye Stars of States! forever shine,
As up ye climb in lengthening line,
From out the golden west until
Alaska links with Bunker Hill.

Wide over sea and land afar,
Display undimmed each sparkling star,
While tropic palm and Arctic crag
Reflect the splendors of the flag,
America yet holds unfurled,
The hope of man throughout the world.

FRANCE'S REVENGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your paper of June 6th, I noticed an article on the French thirst for "revenge" against Germany. Having noticed, very often, that American papers have written about this matter, it strikes me that none of them ever thought it worth while to think of the results of this "revenge." They just talk of France getting up a big army, and think that all France has got to do is to go over the Rhine, thrash the Germans, and dictate peace in Berlin.

It may be quite natural with Frenchmen to cry "revenge," but I deny that the Prussians cried for more fight after Waterloo. The Germans are not very fond of glory, neither do they spoil for a fight. Born and raised in Prussia, I recollect that people there gradually forgot to celebrate the battle of Leipzig, and that the hatred against the French died out entirely in Germany. The Prussian people and the Germans generally have good cause to revenge Jena; but did Emperor William conquer and keep France as Napoleon did Germany? Did he give away French provinces to his brothers and French towns and villages to his generals as Napoleon did in Germany? Did he shoot booksellers and publishers in France as Napoleon did in Germany? The fact is, Napoleon tried to kill Germany. But whatever Frenchmen may say about this war, Americans ought to know better. The conduct of the Germans in France was such that no army in the world can say it behaved better in the enemy's country.

As for the settlement of the war, I have often wondered why American people should think it so very hard on France. Please tell me what settlement could the Germans make with a neighbor who is kicking up

eternally a row, either in his own house or trying to set fire to his neighbor's? It was neither Bismark nor William who annexed Alsace and Lorraine; the whole German people (a few Communists excepted) cried for our lost border country. It was plain to every man in Germany that, as the French have made it a manifest destiny, to get the Rhine country, that the only way for the Germans to settle this matter is, to get back the German provinces, and push the French behind the Vosges. With the mountains as a border between the two countries, and with Metz in their hands, they can stand the blusterings of the French.

Now, suppose the Germans had not taken Alsace and Lorraine, do Americans believe that the French would have been peaceable and behaved better in future? If they do, then they don't know our neighbors. They cried first "revenge for Waterloo," although Europe left Alsace and Lorraine in their possession out of spite against Prussia. In eighteen hundred and forty, when Thiers was minister, they cried "on to the Rhine." When the Germans protected Schleswig Holstein against Denmark, who tried to get away with it in the Alsace and Lorraine style, the French cried war against Prussia, and yet it was a German question and did not concern France at all. When Prussia thrashed Austria, and laid the foundation for a Germany, which existed only in name, they cried "revenge for Sadowa;" and pray, what was Sadowa to them? Did anybody interfere with them? Did anybody in Germany talk or even think of Alsace or Lorraine? The fact is, my dear sir, that the Germans, who are very patient as a people, are getting tired of their French neighbor and his revenges. They do not sleep at all; on the contrary, they are wide awake about this affair. They are right in preparing themselves, and when the clash comes, as come it must, it seems to me, the result will be a terrible thrashing for our friend Capeau, the loss of Belfort to France, the demolition of all forts between Germany and France; and, you may rest assured, France never raises hereafter another army of eight hundred thousand men, and never even dreams of "revenge" any more. They must have another thrashing, and they will get it.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN SOLDIER.

CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: General Sherman, in his letter to the Secretary of War, in reference to his position as General of the Army, says that, in the existing Army Regulations, "not a single mention is made of the rights and duties of a Commander-in-Chief of the Army." There is but one Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and article 2, section 3, of the Constitution declares that the President shall be such Commander-in-Chief. As he has, heretofore, issued regulations for the Army, it would be superfluous for him to attempt to define his own powers, when the Constitution has already done so.

General Sherman, by his further use of the expression "Commander-in-Chief," evidently considers it as appropriate to designate his own functions; but it must be construed strictly in the sense used in the Constitution, and there it is made to apply exclusively to the President, whose constitutional representative is the Secretary of War. No military officer could, even by act of Congress, arrogate to himself or exercise such functions unless there should be a prior constitutional amendment.

The General says that "leaves of absence are granted, the stations of officers are changed and other orders are now made directly to the Army, not through the General, but direct through other officers or the Adjutant General;" but he only mentions a practice which has legally prevailed since the establishment of a military force in 1790, with the brief exception of the now repealed law passed during President Johnson's administration, which made, for the time, all orders pass through the General. The why and wherefore of such procedure rests wholly in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. Certainly the President, in such capacity, can issue such lawful orders as he pleases, and through such military channels as he pleases, unless an effort should be successful to abrogate his constitutional functions in this respect.

As to the Secretary of War, the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly decided, particularly, in the case of *U. S. v. Eliason* (16 Peter's rep., 291), that the acts of the Secretary are, in contemplation of law, the acts of the President. A notable instance is that of Secretary of War Armstrong, who, during the war of 1812, issued, while on the Canadian frontier, frequent instructions to Major-General Dearborn, then General-in-Chief—President Madison being all the time in Washington. During the incumbency as General-in-Chief, of Generals St. Clair, Wayne, Wilkinson, Dearborn, Brown and Macomb, the successive Secretaries of War appear to have always issued orders from the War Department unquestioned, precisely as the Secretary of the Navy in his Department.

It remained for the late Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott, during President Pierce's administration, to question the constitutional right of the Secretary as the head of an Executive Department to act for the President.

That discussion between himself and Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, was so full of political and personal rancor and vilification, that it were better it had never been begun. Suffice it that Attorney General Cushing and President Pierce decided wholly against General Scott's pretensions. Under the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, the orders issued by the Secretary of War, as the duly appointed representative and constitutional organ of the President, cannot, if the orders are legal in themselves, properly be questioned.

General Sherman complains that the Military Academy is not under his military control. It is true the professors and corps of cadets form part of the

Army, for certain purposes; but the immediate control is vested, by statute, in the Secretary of War, and specifically withdrawn under the acts of 1812 and 1866, from the command of any military officer unless he has been specifically assigned to it. The object of this is apparent, because the Academy is an institution for instruction of cadets and not a garrison for general military purposes. We find, therefore, Congress always making a specific appropriation for its support, separate from the regular appropriation for the support of the Army, and, annually, sending its own members there as visitors. As Congress has provided for its present management, evidently with a view to prevent interruption in the course of study, no military man has any right to complain.

The power of Congress over the Army, and to make rules and regulations for it, is plenary under the Constitution. General Sherman desires that he, as well as Division and Department Commanders, should exercise the same command of the staff as they do of the line of the Army. The full intent and scope of this request is not clearly expressed.

So long as the Government of this country remains a Government of law, and Congress makes specific and limited appropriations for the support of an Army, I do not see how a control in the War Department over the fiscal or administrative staff can be avoided. Congress does not hold any military officer responsible, but it does hold the Secretary of War responsible, that the expenditures shall be, on his warrants, according to law, and no debt created beyond the appropriations. To this end important duties have been devolved on him by Congress.

Questions of expenditure involving subsistence, quartering, transportation, armaments, uniforming, pay, and general well being of the troops, have to go, necessarily, to the War Department, through the military channels—and the officers of the staff in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Pay, Medical, Engineers and Ordnance Departments, have to be governed by instructions received from them. General Sherman says he does not ask for any power himself but hopes and trusts that in the new regulations "the functions and duties of Commander-in-Chief will be so clearly marked out and defined that they may be understood by himself and by the Army at large." The President cannot abdicate these functions or lawfully impose them on any military officer. In their exercise the Secretary of War, as decided by the courts, can alone represent him. No military officer can be independent of this authority, so exercised, nor can such an issue be properly raised.

VETERAN.

THE COUNT OF PARIS ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* has published the first chapter of a work by the Comte de Paris on the civil war in America, in which he took part as one of General McClellan's aide-de-camp. The following extracts are taken from the publication: . . . "The recent events which have deluged the United States with blood give an especial interest to the study of the War of American Independence. The theatre is the same, the nature of the country has since changed by little, and on both sides the actors are the descendants of Washington's soldiers. In this first effort of the young American nation to organize its military power we shall see the precedents of 1861, and in the small armies of the last century the model of those which in our days took part in a civil war. Certain important differences, however, must first be pointed out, which distinguish both the two wars and the conditions under which they were undertaken. It was, indeed, from not taking account of these differences that many persons saw the issue of the last struggle bely their anticipations; because the thirteen colonies had wearied out the efforts of England, they believed the Confederate States would exhaust the forces of the North. Happily, the comparison between the noble movement of 1775 and the resort to arms by the slave-owners in 1861 was as false from the military as from the political point of view. At the time the colonies rejected the authority of the mother country all the strategic points of their territory were occupied by the English. It was sheer necessity to conquer the whole. They had nothing to lose, and could not deem themselves beaten even when the enemy was still in the heart of the country. In 1861, on the contrary, the Confederates, masters of all the territory which they claimed to withdraw from the legal power of the new President, had need of that vast region, on the one hand, to maintain the institution of slavery, and, on the other, to support their numerous armies. When it was invaded they felt themselves vanquished. What was possible in the War of Independence, when the number of the combatants was limited, was no longer so. Washington and Gates, Howe and Cornwallis, had usually under their orders only 10,000 or 15,000, and very rarely 20,000 men. These small armies could subsist upon the country they occupied. It was not, indeed, always without difficulty; and Washington's soldiers suffered terribly in the winter they passed at Valley Forge. The English army, traversing a comparatively rich country from Philadelphia to New York, was obliged to carry its provisions with it, and Cornwallis lost all his baggage in North Carolina, which he marched through as a conqueror; but neither was subject to the vast commissariat system which supposed a fixed and assured basis of operations, and without which considerable armies cannot be supported in America. They subsisted and sojourned for long months beside an enemy who was master of the country." . . . "It was amid this attractive and instructive life that the news of the disruption of the Union surprised the American Army. The treacherous foresight of the late Minister of War, Mr. Floyd, had removed it altogether from the States which his Southern accomplices were preparing to raise against the Federal authority. The soldiers had the

honor of being deemed faithful to their flag under a thousand pretexes. The Federal forts and arsenals had been dismantled by the very men whose first duty was to watch over the general interest of the nation, and the garrisons withdrawn from them for dispersion in Texas had been placed under the orders of an officer who seems to have been chosen only to betray them. Thus removed, however, from civilization, the regular officers had remained strangers to the passionate quarrels it engenders, and had paid little attention to the movement which divided their country into two hostile camps. No family suffered more cruel divisions when the citizens armed against each other than this military family whose members were united by so many ties. All those who belonged to the North prepared, in spite of diverse opinions on the questions of the day, to respond to the appeal of the Government. Among those who were connected by birth or relationship with the Southern States, some, like the venerable Scott, remained faithful to the North; holding that the insurrection, far from absolving them, bound them to defend the threatened existence of their country. The majority, governed by party influence, and imbued with the fatal doctrine of the absolute independence of the States, which had become among them a kind of dogma, abandoned the Federal flag in a body in order to go and organize the nascent forces of the rebellion. Many of them, however, did not take without regret a resolution so opposed to the ordinary notions of military honor. Those regrets, well known to their former comrades, contributed to soften the tone of the war by removing rancor and passion from it, and the remembrance of them influenced General Grant when, four years later, he extended to his vanquished adversary a generous hand.

(From the London Broad Arrow, July 4.)

THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

LAST Sunday a splendid military display took place on the well-known ground of Longchamps, in the presence of Marshal McMahon. At a quarter before three o'clock all the general officers not on active service, and the foreign military attaches, assembled at the Porte de Boulogne, where they were joined by the Marshal with the strictest military punctuality at the moment named. It was exactly three when the salute announced the arrival of the President on the field, and at this moment the vast expanse in front of the tribunes presented a very imposing spectacle. To the right of the spectator were placed the troops garrisoned at Paris, comprising the Gendarmerie, Garde de Paris, the Garde Republicaine, and the Pompiers. The infantry were massed in lines extending from Longchamps Mill—a well-known object to all frequenters of races here—to the gate of the village of Boulogne. Behind them, on the ascending ground, the artillery were drawn up. Still further removed, and higher up, a row of glistening helmets marked the position of the cavalry. Thus dispersed, the troops took up an immense space, and threw back the general mass of spectators to an immense distance. The Marshal, having ridden rapidly along the lines, took up his position opposite the State tribune, and a few paces behind him were grouped a brilliant staff, comprising among many others, General de Cissey, President of the Council and Minister of War, the Duc de Nemours, and various costumed military attaches, conspicuous among whom were the scarlet British uniform of Colonel Conolly, the striking light blue of Colonel Kodolitsch, and the superb white with gold-crested helmet of the Russian Imperial Guard. The racecourse was kept entirely clear all day, the troops defiling on the other side of the course and parallel to it. An open space was also kept clear in front of the State Pavilion, which was decorated with a profusion of red velvet, trophies, and tricolored flags, M. Ruffet, as President of the National Assembly, occupying the centre seat as usual.

The march-past took place in the following formation: Infantry in open columns of companies by divisions, in quick time; artillery in column of batteries at the trot, and cavalry in open column of squadrons at a trot. General Ladmirault, governor of Paris—whose hair has been bleached by twenty-two years' of service passed in Africa, in the Italian campaign, and who in the war with Germany highly distinguished himself at Gravelotte—followed by his staff, led the way, rejoining the marshal after he had saluted the visible head of the French Republic. Then came the infantry of the School of St. Cyr, whose proud privilege it is to enjoy precedence of all French troops. Fine young fellows are they, taking them altogether, mostly from twenty to twenty-two years of age, the future officers of that army in which the entire hopes of the country are centred. They were received with enthusiastic applause, and no wonder, for although every St. Cyrion counted many relatives and friends among that body of select spectators in the tribune, their admirable marching and thoroughly soldierly look deserved the recognition of absolute strangers. They were commanded by General Harrison, and their *aumonier* or chaplain accompanied them walking stoutly along, his priestly cassock covered with military orders. The Garde Municipale came next, followed by the Sapeurs Pompiers, whose bright brass helmets betray the comparative irregularity of their step. Then pass by the Gendarmerie Mobile, a good-looking, well-disciplined body of picked men, whose duty it is to undertake the special protection of the governing powers of the State. Next appear the blue uniforms, embroidered with red, of the Engineers, commanded by Colonel Merlin, whose name is familiar as that of president of the court-martial which pronounced sentence upon Rochefort and so many other Communists. After this began a seemingly eternal, endless defile of fantassins—those linesmen with their brick-dust colored trousers and white gaiters, the latter rising and falling in one perpetual, monotonous cadence, broken only by an occasional company of Chasseurs à Pied in blue uniforms relieved by yellow facings. And thus company by company, regiment by regiment,

division by division, corps by corps, the great stream of men unceasingly pushed onward. To a mere spectator there was very little to distinguish one regiment from another as they defiled before you, except, perhaps, the greater or less prettiness of the vivandieres in their military attire; but many of those who occupied places in the tribune recognised companions-in-arms whom they had last met on fields of battle.

As these foot troops defiled in front of Marshal McMahon, and then quitted the ground through the Bois towards Boulogne, their bayonets, as they departed, sending back the reflection of the sun, the artillery could be seen in the space behind them, beginning to move in a parallel line, but, of course, in the opposite direction. Up to this moment the marshal had maintained a perfectly impassive attitude, except merely removing his hat and remaining bareheaded while each lowered standard passed him; but, as there was now a slight pause, the President conversed freely with the surrounding officers. Meanwhile, the red plumes of the artillery, which stood out splendidly against the green trees, had begun to stir, and shortly they commenced to rush past at a sharp trot. The sight was as artistic as it was imposing. Even the horses had been arranged with an eye to picturesque effect, each battery being drawn by bays, white the attendant ammunition wagons were in every instance harnessed with white horses. There were two brigades, each of two regiments, each regiment comprising four or five batteries. Thus, as there were thirteen batteries, including mitrailleuses, in either brigade, the total number of guns was 156, and a very goodly number of these made a magnificent show. This was the only arm which evoked hearty applause from the spectators. The lookers-on exhibited special delight when the mitrailleuses drawn by six horses thundered along before them.

It was now the turn of the cavalry, and their bright helmets began to flow down from the eminence opposite in a stream which looked in the sun like molten silver. The mounted Saint-Cyriens, conspicuous by their white saddle-cloths, good mounts, and dapper costume, were welcomed as heartily as their brethren on foot had been. The Horse Gendarmerie, with their old-fashioned cocked hats and generally formidable appearance, also evoked applause, which seemed somewhat to disconcert them. The picturesque light blue uniforms of the Chasseurs à Cheval, the Hussars, Heavy Dragoons, and Cuirassiers, kept the attention of the spectators at full strain till the march past was over. The famous Cuirassiers de Reichshofen, splendid-looking fellows, whose two charges on that eventful day, August 6, 1870, will be memorable in all history, were recognised with hearty demonstrations. The march-past was at an end, and Marshal McMahon, having again galloped up to the State tribune, and removed his hat in honor of the Assembly, left the field at the head of his staff, by the same way as he had arrived.

From first to last, the troops took exactly one hour and a half to pass. The total number of men under arms was probably about 50,000. The marching was not irreproachable from an English point of view, but the improvement since last year was pronounced very remarkable. The mounting of the cavalry, and still more of the artillery, showed progress that was especially noteworthy. The general result must be considered satisfactory to the marshal personally, and creditable to his Government as a whole. The most serious casualty was a case of sunstroke, by which a Saint-Cyrien was attacked. Several men were unhorsed, including one general, who, however, instantly regained his seat. In accordance with general orders issued, there was no shouting on the part of the troops, and, with slight exceptions, the spectators were equally silent.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks of the review that there were not 50,000 men under arms, for the effectives of horse and foot are at a low ebb just now. It was supposed that the camps in which so many soldiers now pass their time would have proved detrimental to the smartness and discipline of the French Infantry, but, judging superficially, this does not appear to have been the case. The infantry marched much better than they used to do; the men paid attention to their dressing, seemed better set up, and were more tidy than we have ever seen them. All these matters, apparently trifling, bespeak discipline and a better system. It would appear as if under the eye of a master who knows what a soldier should be, and who is every inch a soldier himself, and looks it, the troops took a pride in looking well. The massing of the men on the ground, the breaking into columns, and the marching past were all well done; and no doubt the Prussian military *Attache* remarked a slight swing of the arm copied from the Germans. The recent disasters have had little effect on the national character, and consequently all Paris poured through the gates last Sunday to see Marshal McMahon, President of the Republic, review the Army of Paris. Few Frenchmen but dreamed of revenge, and flattered themselves that the troops before them were more than a match for anything Germany could produce. One every now and then overheard patriotic remarks to this effect, and, to look on the pageant before them, it would have been difficult to imagine a stronger man coming against McMahon and his force. It is something to see the army popular with all classes. Our opinion of the cavalry is that neither men nor horses were up to the mark; we fail to perceive the same improvement in that branch of the service, and especially in the Light Horse, as plainly visible as in the infantry. The artillery, on the other hand, were smart enough with their new 7-pounder Reffye breech-loading guns, which made their first appearance in public. The first specimens were manufactured in Paris during the siege, and they were brought to bear on the Germans when Ducrot attacked their lines on December 2 at Champigny. They have since been severely tested, and are, of course, highly spoken of.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FACTS ABOUT CREEDMOOR.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Take ferry from Thirty-fourth street, E. R., to Hunter's Point at 6:15, 8, 9:05, or 9:40 A. M., or at 1:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, or 7:40 P. M., or
 Take James slip ferry to same place fifteen minutes earlier.
 Trains for Creedmoor leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boats at 6:30, 8:30, 9:35, 10 A. M., and at 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12 P. M.
 Trains leave Creedmoor, returning to catch boats, at 5:47, 7:17, 7:50, 9:30, 9:45, 11:34 A. M., and at 1:46, 4:43, 6:40, and 10:15 P. M.
 Excursion tickets to Creedmoor and return, 50 cents.

SIZE OF TARGETS.

Up to 300 yards, 6 ft. by 4 ft., centre 3 ft. sq., bull's-eye 8 in. sq.;
 300 to 600 yards, 6 ft. by 5 ft., centre 4 ft. sq., bull's-eye 2 ft. sq.;
 600 to 1,000 yards, 6 ft. by 12 ft., centre 6 ft. sq., bull's-eye 3 ft. sq.

SCORING.

Bull's-eyes count 4, centres 3, others 2.

PRACTICE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, 20th—Eleventh Infantry.
 Tuesday, 21st—Fourteenth Infantry.
 Wednesday, 22nd—Amateur Club, long range, 11 A. M.
 Thursday, 23rd—Eighty-fourth Infantry.
 Friday, 24th—Twelfth regiment Rifle Club.
 Saturday, 25th—Turf, Field and Farm seventh match.

NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 27th—Ninety-sixth Infantry.
 Tuesday, 28th—Open practice.
 Wednesday, 29th—Amateurs, 11 A. M.
 Thursday, 30th—First division headquarters cavalry.
 Saturday, August 1st—Amateurs, 11 A. M.

CREEDMOOR.—In continuation of our articles on rifle practice, we this week commence a comparison of the work done at the Canadian ranges with the English practice. The materials are by no means so copious and accessible as those afforded by our English cousins. In England there is but one National Rifle Association, of which the county and regimental clubs are the offshoots, and as a consequence the scores are easily collected, and exist in the series of annual reports of N. R. A. from 1860 to 1873. In Canada there seems to be no recognized central association around which the others cluster. The figures have to be collected from the records of the three provincial associations, those of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia; and these records are not easily obtainable in a complete series. From the materials at our disposal, however, we are enabled to gather very valuable information, especially as to the results of later years. The highest average in Ontario seems to have been reached in 1870, which falls in 1871. In that year the Ontario team visited England, and took the second prize in the Imperial Challenge Cup Match; and the effect of their absence is marked in several of the matches in Canada, where the average falls perceptibly. We have chosen for a retrospect the following matches, as most fairly representing the shooting in Canada, which proves very creditable to all.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

ALL COMERS MATCH.—Weapon, Snider-Enfield. Distances, 200, 500, 600 yards. Rounds, 15 each range. H. p. s., 180.*

* H. p. s., highest possible score. H. p. a. s., highest possible aggregate score.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.—Competitors, members of any affiliated rifle club. Weapon, Snider-Enfield, Enfield, and Spencer. Distances, 300 and 500 yards. Rounds, 10 each range. H. p. s., 80.

BATTALION MATCH.—Competitors, teams of 10 from each battalion. Weapon, Snider-Enfield or Spencer. Distances, 200, 500, 600 yards. Rounds, 5 per man each range. H. p. a. s., 600 for the team.

COMPANY MATCH.—Competitors, teams of 5 from each company. Weapon, Snider-Enfield or Spencer. Distances, 200, 500 yards. Rounds, 5 per man, each range. H. p. a. s., 200 for team.

SMALL BORE MATCH.—Competitors, all comers. Weapon, any rifle within rules. Distances, 500, 700, 900 yards. Rounds, 5 each range. H. p. s., 60.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD PRIZES.—Competitors, any volunteer. Weapon, Snider-Enfield. Distances, 500, 600, 800 yards. Rounds, 5 each range. H. p. s., 60.

DOMINION MATCH.—Competitors, a representative team of 15 from each province. Weapon, any rifle within rules. Distances, 400, 500, 600 yards. Rounds, 7 each range. H. p. a. s., 1,260 for the team.

N. B.—In 1871 this match was changed for that shot in England for the Imperial Challenge Cup, with team of 12, at 400, 500, 600 yards.

The average in these matches is as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF ONTARIO.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
All Comers' Match.....	76	71	
Affiliated Associations' Match.....	85	80	
Battalion Match.....	64	60	
Company Match.....	47	70	
Small Bore Match.....	83	78	
Grand Trunk R. R. Prizes.....	170	75	
Dominion Match.....	65	69	162

* One member made the highest possible score, or 100 per cent.
 † Heavy easterly storm and rain during match.
 ‡ Shot in England for Imp. Chal. Cup. Ontario took second prize. England took first, with 68 per cent.

Next we turn to the province of Quebec, where the matches are somewhat differently named, as follows:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SNIDER CHAMPIONSHIP.—Same as the Ontario "All Comers' Match," but with only 5 rounds each range. The best 40 men shoot 7 rounds more, at 600 yards, in the "second stage."

BATTALION MATCH.—Teams of 5, with Snider-Enfield, 7 rounds each range, at 500 and 600 yards.

STRANGERS' STAKES.—Allcomers' Match, with any rifle. 5 rounds at 600, 7 at 800 yards.

SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Any rifle at 800, 900, 1,000 yards, 7 rounds each range. (A shorter Elcho Shield Match, not such a test of steady shooting.)

The averages in these matches, taken at intervals, run as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF QUEBEC.

	1870.	1872.
Snider Championship, first stage.....	73	75
" " second stage.....	64	75
Battalion Match.....	63	62½
Strangers' Stakes.....	83	*87
Small-Bore Championship.....	76	174

* In 1872 this match was thus handicapped: Snider rifles at 500 yards were pitted against Metford and Rigby at 800 yards, and the Sniders took about half the prizes.

† In 1873 this match was shot with Metford rifles only, at 1,000 yards, firing 15 shots.

The last accessible data relate to the Province of Nova Scotia, and are classified as follows:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PERCENTAGES OF 1871.

PROV. R. A., GOLD MEDAL.—Shot for at 300, 500, 600 yards, with Snider Enfield, 5 rounds each range, by all comers, 66 per cent.

COGSWELL CHALLENGE CUP.—Shot for by members of P. R. A., or any volunteer in uniform, at 300, 400, 600 yards, 5 rounds each range, with Snider Enfield, 73 per cent.

ALL COMERS' PRIZES.—Any rifle at 500, 600 yards, 5 rounds each range, 75 per cent.

BATTALION PRIZE.—Shot for by teams of ten from each battalion, with Snider Enfield at 300, 500 yards, 5 rounds each range, 61 per cent.

When we compare the provinces together we find the following results:

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA AT DIFFERENT RANGES IN THEIR BEST YEARS AND MATCHES.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.
Snider Enfield matches at ranges up to 600 yards.....	85	75	73 p.ct.
Lg. range matches for all comers, any rifle.....	88	*87	75

* Made in Strangers' stakes, at which Ontario men carried off several prizes.

It will thus be seen that the Province of Ontario has furnished by far the best average of any, both in the military matches and the more delicate and scientific small bore matches. This was perhaps to have been expected from the greater wealth and progressiveness of that province, where the conditions are more similar to those existing in England and the United States than those of the lower provinces. This superiority comes out especially in the "Strangers' Stakes" in Quebec Province, where it raises the average of shooting fully 10 per cent. over the rest of the matches. It also contains a lesson full of encouragement to ourselves, that the best rifle shooting is found among the better classes, and that general intelligence and correct marksmanship are very apt to go hand in hand. Another lesson, brought home by the English practice, is only reiterated in Canada. Like the Irish, the Canadians stick to their rifles, good or bad, and find it the best way in the long run. Perhaps want of money to procure frequent changes, and the proverbial conservatism of provinces, have something to do with this. The result is none the less happy. It gives to the Canadians, even in the military matches, a far higher average than that of Great Britain, rising in the case of the ten or twelve best shots to 85, 75, and 73 per cent., against 63 per cent. in England for the Queen's prize, second stage. In the small bore matches the superiority is also marked. Metford and Rigby are the only rifles used, except a very limited number of Whitworths, and Metfords have the decided preference. In Ontario, on one occasion we find one marksman, Mr. George Murison, of the Victoria Rifle Club, and who seems, from a mention in 1871, to be Mayor of Hamilton, though this may be a mere coincidence of names, actually making fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes at 500, 700, and 900 yards with a Metford rifle, a thing we believe to be without parallel at any public long range match elsewhere.

Next week we shall institute a final comparison between the practice in the United States and that in England and Canada, to show what our own chances of success in the coming match will be.

SIXTH INFANTRY AT CREEDMOOR.—This regiment, under command of Brevet Colonel Van Wyck, proceeded to Creedmoor on Thursday, 16th inst., in obedience to division and brigade orders, for target practice at 200 and 500 yards. Remembering as we did the disgraceful disorder prevalent in the Fifth and Twenty-eighth, and that the Sixth was also a German regiment, and one of by no means a high reputation, we admit that it was with many forebodings of a repetition of the same scenes that we proceeded to Creedmoor on the 16th. It gives us great pleasure to say that our anticipations were far from being realized, and that the Sixth, as a regiment, displayed a very respectable degree of discipline, due almost entirely to the exertions of the commanding officer. We are also very glad to record the fact that future regiments will find one great stumbling block removed from their path at Creedmoor. Since the Twenty-eighth was there, some four or five hundred feet of lofty fence have been put up on the left flank of the range, the place where the beer wagons were wont to congregate the moment the 8:20 train disgorged its load of soldiers. The problem is therefore much simplified for future commanders. Having driven the disturbing element out, they can

keep it out. At the rate at which the workmen are proceeding, this fence will probably be complete around the range before September. Refreshment stands at the 200 and 500 yard points are also going rapidly up, and by the time the international match comes off, Creedmoor will present a very pretty appearance, with its thousand yard stretch of level green grass, the white lines of firing posts, and the trim targets against the bank. The Sixth took the 8:20 train from Hunter's Point with a hundred and forty rank and file, and the drum corps. They introduced a very commendable novelty in dress, being the first regiment that has gone out in white trousers, with fatigue. This is as it should be. White trousers are for coolness, not show, though most of our militia regiments seem to consider them only appropriate in full-dress. With fatigue dress, in July, they are not only handsome, but eminently appropriate. The Sixth, while small in numbers, was the best looking regiment so far on the ground, from the simple advantage of proper dress. Arrived on the ground, a guard of twenty men was sent ahead to drive away the beer wagons, but to the great relief of everybody, there stood the fence, and there were no beer wagons visible, while one of the regular range attendants had a stand with plenty of soda water under the trees. The duties of the guard were thus much simplified. They were only to keep the men from straggling. It took some twenty minutes to arrange the parties for the different targets, and during that time the men were kept on the line very well. There was of course a good deal of grumbling among the men about being kept "out in the hot sun" instead of in the shade where the guard was, but the officer of the guard was a smart little soldier, and kept them in bounds in good style. The firing was, however, without any exception, the most execrable we ever saw, at the 200 yards point. The men were so utterly and entirely uninstructed that many of them complained that they could not get their pieces loaded. The bullets went flying all over the face of the embankments into the ground, into the hundred yard posts, into the numbers over the targets, over the tree tops behind the embankment, everywhere except into the targets. With all this, the firing was quite rapid. Many men who could aim better were firing at wrong targets. Altogether, out of one hundred and fifty-six score tickets issued, including musicians and field and staff, only seventeen scores mounted higher than eight points, enabling the makers to go to the 500 yard range. Many causes contributed to this. The Sixth has had no armory for a long time, and has been confined to the arsenal for practice. From some cause—probably slackness—the men have not used even this opportunity as they ought to. There seems to be a strong disposition among the officers to sit down and grumble, when they ought to be working to get their commands in good shape. There certainly is little or no excuse for company officers neglecting to instruct their men in the simple details of aiming drill, which can be taught in a parlor, a bedroom, any place large enough to hold a dozen men, a table and a gun. If they would study Wingate's Manual themselves, teach it to their squad sergeants, and make these in turn teach it to their squads, six weeks' practice would prevent such wild foolish work at the targets. As with the Fifth, Captain Douglas, the Brigade Inspector of Musketry, did all he could to instruct, and as with the Fifth, his instructions were almost entirely thrown away. Neither men nor officers seemed to care a button for them. This is one reason why we say that the First division needs a Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, who can, from superior rank, compel respect and attention to his words. Conducted as it was in the Sixth, target practice is not only useless, but pernicious. It wastes ammunition, and teaches nothing at all. The whole trouble with the Sixth was that the men had never been taught to bring both sights in a line. Some looked over one, some over the other, and the bullets went all over, wherever the barrel happened to be pointed, which was hardly ever at the target.

We examined the scores of one company of sixteen men. Out of seven shots to each man, not a man hit the target more than once, and two-thirds had not hit it at all. The field and staff did best. Several of them went back, and the chief bugler made a very creditable score of thirteen. The Hospital Steward who, fired last, was, however, a very good example of the general standard of the regiment in marksmanship, and we notice his case particularly, as the representative of a large class. He was perfectly green, as green as a man could well be. He took the rifle in a manner that showed this, holding it awkwardly, and tried to load it with the muzzle over his left shoulder, to the imminent danger of the group behind him, who were fain to scatter. His first shot vanished, probably over the top of the bank. Then he began to feel nervous. One could see the man tremble as he took his second shot. Into the ground it went, hardly thirty feet off. Then the chief bugler, a stout and perspiring German, made a dash for his coat, which lay on the ground in front of the marksman. "Eh, mein Gott, he spoil mein new coat next." The third shot vanished, and so did all in succession, with one exception. That raised a cloud of dust off to the right of the target, close to No. 4 above the line of targets. The man was shooting at No. 1 target. We quote this case, not to mortify the individual, but to illustrate the class. Commanding officers of regiments have no excuse for allowing this class to remain, since Wingate's Manual has been made a regulation book. Poor or good, the majority of their men ought to be able at least to hit the target. A Remington rifle, at 200 yards, is bound to carry a bullet just where the piece is pointed, and all that has to be done to ensure at least a respectable score at Creedmoor is to teach the men how to point a rifle straight at any given object the size of a target. This can be done anywhere. It is too late to begin, when a regiment is scor-

ing at Creedmoor. We append the scores of the best twelve out of the seventeen:

Names.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Grand Tot.
Private Yager, Co. C....	0 2 3 3-10	0 3 2 4 2-11	21
Sergeant Koch, Co. D....	3 3 3 3-14	0 3 0 2 0-5	19
Corp. Ernest, Co. C....	2 0 2 4 3-11	0 0 0 0 4-4	15
Lieut. Leffler, Co. F....	2 2 0 3-9	3 0 3 0 0-6	15
Private Merkle, Co. F....	2 0 2 2-8	3 0 0 0 3-6	14
Bugler Hess.....	3 2 3 3-13	0 0 0 0 0-0	13
Corp. Strauss, Co. D....	3 3 0 0-11	0 0 0 2 2-13	13
Private Block, Co. H....	0 2 2 2-9	0 2 0 0 2-4	13
Priv. Friedman, Co. H....	3 3 3 3-12	0 0 0 0 0-0	12
Private Hubert, Co. H....	2 4 3 3-12	0 0 0 0 0-0	12
Private Bar, Co. D....	2 2 3 2-8	0 0 0 0 4-4	13
Lieut.-Col. Van Wyck..	3 3 2 2-12	0 0 0 0 0-0	12

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TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY BATTALION DRILL.—This regiment held the first of its series of summer battalion drills on Thursday, 18th inst., at Morrisania, beginning at 5 P. M. A very marked improvement was perceptible since the last battalion drill at the June inspection. The Twenty-seventh, in these summer open air drills, is setting a very good example for all country regiments to follow. One such drill on ordinary ground is worth two of those so-called battalion drills held in our city armories, in winter, by gaslight. It resembles the real thing much more closely, and leads to more improvement, through the movements not being cramped for want of space. Moreover it teaches real marching better than when the latter is executed on a smooth floor. A battalion used to marching in the open air has little to learn when brought into a large armory, while one only accustomed to armory drill finds rough ground a great disadvantage.

The Twenty-seventh's battalion drill at Morrisania was executed by the three Morrisania companies, which turned out in sufficient strength to form four commands of thirteen files each for drill, or an average of seven files in each company. There are not many city commands that could do better than this for drill. The punctuality, however, was not so good as the attendance. The order specified 4:30 P. M. as the hour for assembly at the armory of Company A, and it was 5 P. M. before line was formed of only two Companies, A and G. Company K came up and fell in while the other companies were marching off. This very reprehensible fault of being late was the bane of the old Third. The Twenty-seventh needs to shun the poison, for poison it is. Once out, the little battalion was marched up and down for some minutes in a fearfully dusty road, and thence taken to the ball ground, that lies at the angle between the Harlem and Port Morris Railroads, a very nice little spot for a drill, the only one in Morrisania. The greatest trouble was that every train that passed by (over a dozen) felt bound to utter a screech as it passed, compelling a momentary stoppage of commands till the din was over. The drill consisted of simple movements at first: the advance in line; breaking by fours and companies; forming companies and divisions; and finally double columns of companies and fours, with deployments by two movements. Colonel Underhill was particularly to explain every movement in advance, employing a good many homely but expressive illustrations in his speech. The result was that the evolutions steadily improved in execution, and that the same men who were so fearfully muddled and mixed up at Mount Vernon did not make a single serious mistake at Morrisania, and finally moved with a precision and uniformity creditable to any command in the State. The effect of the very marked improvement in discipline was strikingly visible towards the close of the drill, in a little matter so generally allured. The order was given "In place rest," and it was actually obeyed, as it would be in a regular regiment. No sitting or lying down, not a straggler leaving his place was to be seen. It was a real "place rest," one foot on the alignment, conversation allowed with movement, but every man in his place. Such a spectacle is very rare in a militia regiment. The company officers who were present were vastly improved from what they used to be. They were ordered to be all present without any exception, but only a single officer from the Mount Vernon companies and one from Tuckahoe obeyed. New Rochelle and Portchester were not represented. The officers elect of Company E not yet commissioned were, however, present, out of uniform, and profited by the drill. The rest of the officers of the left wing, not present, will be reported for their neglect. There is certainly not one of them that could afford to lose the lesson in tactics, and a smart line on each and all would be a benefit to the Twenty-seventh. Thus far the Morrisania companies show the best fronts and officers of any in the Twenty-seventh, except that from Tuckahoe. As soldiers in ranks they still have serious faults. 1. They want setting up in their armories very badly indeed. Nothing else can replace this exercise, and the Twenty-seventh is innocent of setting up. 2. The men on sentry duty are about as slouching as we have seen for some time. They need instruction in guard duty very badly. 3. The non-commissioned officers seem to be afraid to enforce discipline, and are apt to set the men a bad example, instead of keeping them in their places. When parade is dismissed and the officers are being addressed by the colonel, nothing looks worse than to see men talking and joking. Sergeants, especially first sergeants, should be held strictly responsible for this disgraceful laxity. In this case the adjutant was actually compelled to turn round twice, and finally to swear at the line before the men would come to a proper parade rest, and the sergeant on the left of the file closers was fool enough to enter into vulgar banter with a policeman and some friends in the crowd. Such a man is not fit to wear chevrons among soldiers.

These faults apart, the right wing of the Twenty-seventh did excellent duty. Let us see if the five companies of the left wing can do as well in numbers and discipline at their parade in Mount Vernon on Saturday, 25th.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—This command, by its Creedmoor excursion, and its behavior there, has not only done itself very great credit, but has carried off the honors by showing itself the very best regiment both in discipline and sobriety that has hitherto visited Creedmoor, from either the First or Second divisions. We say this with deliberation, having seen each and all, and mindful of the excellent record of the Seventy-first, from which it does not detract in the least. The behavior of officers and men in the Eleventh left nothing to be desired, and this single day's work will cover a multitude of shortcomings elsewhere. The Eleventh on Monday, 20th inst., not only redeemed its own character but that of every German regiment in the National Guard, and showed that Germans can be, on this side of the water, as docile and obedient, as good soldiers, as they were under the Great Frederick, and are under Moltke, in Germany itself. We are the more pleased to record this, remembering the very serious troubles that once menaced the destruction of the regiment, and glad to give credit where credit is due. The old Eleventh, that once mutinied at Prospect Park, has vanished, and in its stead appears a new Eleventh, small in numbers, but excellent in material, with a corps of officers more like what German officers ought to be, than what they are in this country, as a rule. Colonel Vilmar proved to have perfect control over his men at any and all times, being able to silence them with a word, even in the railway train, when license is generally permissible; and he was seconded and sustained by his field officers in a manner that we have never seen paralleled in the National Guard, so far. It was real true discipline over men quite ready to throw it off if a chance was given them, and it was kept up from the moment the regiment left the armory to the moment it returned. Colonel Vilmar kept his distance, as a colonel should, and when he spoke it was to the purpose. His influence is traceable everywhere, for the general run of the company officers, while fair, were by no means first class. But, as in the Twenty-seventh, the field and staff are, to use an expressive slang phrase, "regular rattlers," and the result is shown in a discipline better than that of any city command we have so far seen. The parallel between the regiments holds good even as to past troubles, which arose in both cases from injudicious intermeddling and non-support of the proper officers. Let us hope that both regiments, in their new careers, will rise to general recognition as first class commands.

The Eleventh took the 8:20 train to Creedmoor and got to work at the targets at 10:10 A. M. The delay was owing to the neglect to provide the proper score cards, due to a misunderstanding as to who was to bring them. It was remedied by ruling out company reports with haste, but very creditable accuracy. The firing was very creditable for a regiment without any armory range, and the men obeyed orders and tried very hard to improve. By means of a guard in the rear every man was kept on the range, not a drop of beer came on the ground, and every attempting straggler was chased back. Not a suspicion of insolence was visible in a man. If there was growling, it was done in very low tones, and out of hearing of an officer. The dinner recess was spent on the range, and when practice was over we saw the prettiest sight we have yet seen at Creedmoor, the Eleventh regiment in column of fours coming back to the cars without a solitary straggler; the men and officers solid, silent, and self-possessed—a model regiment. We trust that the rest of the Second brigade will come up to the same standard soon. The material exists. It only needs work to utilize it. We append the best twelve scores:

Names.	Range.	Yards.	Scores.	Total.
Sergeant Klenup, Co. C....	200	2 3 2 2	3-12	24
Private Smither, Co. C....	500	3 3 4 2	0-13	24
Captain Pohler, Co. F....	200	0 2 4 2	2-10	22
Sergeant Lingler, Co. I....	500	4 0 2 3	3-12	22
Private Ruland, Co. B....	200	3 2 2 3	4-14	22
Lieutenant Adler, Co. A....	500	4 0 2 2	0-8	22
Lieut.-Col. Umbekent.....	200	4 2 2 0	3-11	22
Sergt. Husselbacher, Co. H.	500	3 3 2 3	0-11	22
Lieutenant Kroyer, C. A....	200	2 3 2 3	2-12	21
Drum-Major Huler.....	500	0 2 3 4	0-9	21
Private Marschnitz, Co. C..	200	2 0 2 3	2-9	21
Adjutant Wimmel.....	500	2 3 4 0	2-11	20
	200	0 3 3 0	2-8	19
	500	3 4 4 0	0-11	19
	200	2 2 3 2	3-12	19
	500	3 2 0 2	0-7	18
	200	0 2 4 0	4-10	18
	500	4 2 2 0	0-8	18
	200	2 2 4 2	0-10	17
	500	3 0 4 0	0-7	17

The following summary shows the number of men who were on the ground and fired, and those that went back to the 500 yards range:

Company.	No. of men at the butts.	No. went back to 500 yards.
Field and staff.....	12	7
Company A.....	16	6
Company B.....	22	4
Company C.....	25	7
Company D.....	28	8
Company E.....	13	1
Company F.....	12	2
Company G.....	15	6
Company H.....	15	5
Company I.....	31	5
Company K.....	13	1
Totals.....	202	52

THE ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.—Governor Dix has disapproved the action of Mayor Havemeyer in removing from office Sheridan Shook, Francis M. Bixby, and Charles Cowen, who were appointed by virtue of chapter 429, laws of 1873, a Board of Commissioners "for the erection of armories and drill-rooms for the use of the regiments and other organizations of the First division of the National Guard State of New York." The Mayor's reasons for the removal were, briefly, that we don't need any more armories, and that therefore the board has no functions. The Governor says, on the contrary, in his letter to the Mayor:

It was with a view to correct the abuses detailed by you and obviate their recurrence that the Board of Commissioners was created. The annual rental of the buildings used in 1872 for armories and drill-rooms amounted to more than \$289,000—the interest of more than four millions of dollars. Independently of the enormous sum paid for these buildings and rooms, many of them are entirely unfit for the purposes for which they were rented. In one instance the room hired for drilling and for the deposit of arms and equipments was in the fourth story, over a stable, while the second story was occupied as a hay loft, and the third for storing turpentine, oil, varnish, and other combustible materials.

I refused to allow the arms and equipments of the regiment to be kept in so dangerous a place. Moreover, it was found by the Superintendent of Buildings to be unsafe for military purposes on account of the insufficiency of the floor to sustain the requisite weight. The Legislature, in view of all the circumstances and of the abuses set forth in your communication, believed it to be due to the National Guard of the city to get rid of the inconvenient and unsafe accommodations provided for it, and to the city to put an end to the extravagant rents paid for them, by procuring, when practicable, suitable buildings for the purpose. It appears, by a statement before me, that of the twenty-nine leases existing in 1872, fifteen have already expired, and four more will expire during the years 1874 and 1875, leaving only ten of longer duration. During the last session of the Legislature there was an attempt to repeal the act under which the commissioners were appointed. It failed from the belief that the expiration of these leases would afford an opportunity to establish permanent armories suited to the purpose and at a great saving of expense to the city. The law provides that the sites for armories and drill-rooms selected by the Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor, and although you say you cannot, "under existing circumstances," approve of any sites for further armories or drill-rooms, it is quite possible that favorable opportunities may hereafter occur to make beneficial or economical changes in the existing arrangements, and in that case it is hardly to be supposed that your approval would be withheld. The Commissioners, as I am advised, are incurring no expenses now; and it seems to me that there is no just cause for their removal. Indeed, such a measure would, if the vacancies thus created could not be filled, have the effect of annulling an act which the Legislature had deliberately passed, and with the same deliberation has refused to repeal.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Company I of this regiment, Captain Noah L. Cochen commanding, and several hundred guests, went on a picnic to Alderney Park on the 18th inst. The steamer "Norwalk" and barge "Geraldine," bore the excursionists to the grounds, where a few hours were spent in the beautiful grove. Graffula's band furnished the music, and dancing was indulged in on board the boats and at the park. The weather was delightful, the company select and sociable, and "the annual" a success. Among those present were Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Adjutant Richards, Captains Baldwin, Beadle, Hull and Hempstead, Lieutenants Tomes and Dumont of the Thirteenth, and many officers and members of the First and Second division regiments. The success of the affair was in no small degree due to the efforts of Captain Cochen and Lieutenant Stevenson, assisted by their various committees.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—The officers and members of this command met at the armory in citizens' dress, on Monday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a regimental rifle club. The following evenings have been assigned to the various companies for rifle practice in the armory: practice to commence at 8 o'clock: Companies D, F and H, on Monday evenings; Companies B, C and K, on Thursday evenings; Companies A, G, I and E, on Friday evenings. Major J. P. Davenport will take charge of rifle practice, and make the necessary arrangements for the above evenings. Captains of companies will furnish their own markers on the evenings of practice. Saturday evening the officers and members of rifle club will have exclusive use of target range.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Twelfth regiment Rifle Club compete for the Boylan Medal at Creedmoor on Friday, 24th inst.

—THE Creedmoor practice of the Fourteenth and Eighty-fourth Infantry will be noticed next week, on account of press of matter this week.

—THE second monthly competition of 1874 by Company A, Twenty-third regiment, for the "Kellogg Badge," will take place at Creedmoor, Tuesday, 28th.

—CAPTAIN KLEIN's Troop would have been at target practice last week, but refrained, from respect to the memory of a comrade, Private Charles Kellif, whose funeral they attended the previous Thursday.

—THE resignation of First Lieutenant and Adjutant Pierre L. Boucher having been accepted, First Lieutenant Wilnot M. Dunlap will perform the duties of adjutant of the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., until further orders.

—THE Fifth Maryland have had a jolly time at Long Branch this week, with a ball at the Ocean Hotel.... Company F, Third Cavalry had their little jollification at Hamilton Park last week, and the Albany Zouave Cadets gave a ball at Glens Falls, Thursday of the present week.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAS. L. ANTHONY, A. A. G. First brigade, First division, has tendered his resignation on account of business requiring his absence from the city during a large portion of the year. He has filled the position of assistant adjutant-general for four years with distinguished ability, and his retirement causes great regret. Major John T. Denny, the present engineer officer, has been appointed assistant adjutant-general First brigade staff to take Colonel Anthony's place.

—THE Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting at the rooms of the Association on Monday, 20th, and after some discussion of the programme for the Fall Meeting at Creedmoor, referred the whole subject to a committee consisting of Colonels Gildersleeve and Wingate, to report a programme. A resolution was passed, prohibiting the sale, after the 1st of August, of any liquors upon the range at Creedmoor, except by special authority of the Range Committee. An exception has heretofore been made in favor of lager beer, but recent disorders have shown that this privilege is liable to abuse. The treasurer reported the receipt of \$5,000 from the Comptroller of the city of New York. It was decided that hereafter no rebate for dues paid by annual members will be allowed upon their becoming life members. An application from the A. Rifle Association of Toronto, Canada, for permission to use the range of the N. R. A. for a match with the Irish team next fall, was on motion unanimously granted. An application from Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., for permission to erect tents upon the range at Creedmoor for the use of his command during the present season, was also granted.

—CAPTAIN H. B. SMITH, Twelfth Infantry, has been constituted a court of inquiry, to investigate the complaint of Captain Jos. Collins, Sixty-ninth Infantry, against First Lieutenant and Adjutant M. Keegan, same regiment, on account of the difficulty occurring at Creedmoor on the 23d ult. The court will convene at the armory of the Twelfth Infantry, corner of Forty-fifth street and Broadway, on Monday evening, August 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major W. G. Wilson, brigade judge-advocate, will attend the court. It was hoped that this dispute—for it was nothing worse than a petty quarrel between two hot-headed and exorable officers, would have been amicably settled long before this, but since matters have gone so far, we trust that the court of inquiry will recommend a reconciliation. There are too many really vital points needing reform in the National Guard for time to be needlessly wasted in bickerings between staff and company officers. There are times when the position of an adjutant is one of great difficulty; and, on the other hand, adjutants, like other staff officers, are frequently apt to give needless offence to their lineal superiors by interference not strictly authorized by their colonels. The trouble arises from the system more than the men. We should strongly recommend Captain Collins and Adjutant Keegan to shake hands as soon as possible and bear and forbear for the good of the fine regiment they belong to.

(From the London United Service Gazette.)

THE NAVY AS A LAND FORCE.

THE current number of the *United Service Magazine* contains an article on a subject of so much importance to an effective co-operation of our Naval and Military forces in time of war, that we are only too glad to draw attention to and assist in promulgating the views and suggestions of the writer. The subject is "Naval Brigades." In all our recent wars, Naval Brigades have played a conspicuous part. Since the war with China in 1840, the sailor has been landed to fight side by side with the soldier, and this, too, at a time when military tactics comprised movements not at all suited to the training of a man-of-war's man. Still the Naval Brigades always covered themselves with honor and glory, and were ever ready for any service when wanted; soldiering—we do not mean the fighting, but the drilling part of the work—was never popular with our seamen, and although its unpopularity is now somewhat modified, yet we often receive complaints of ships being turned into barracks. In the article to which we are about to refer, and from which we shall freely quote, the cause of this unpopularity is clearly shown. Too much is expected from both officers and men, and the repugnance hitherto manifested by the former to the study of military exercises and drill, "mainly results from the fact that what little instruction they now receive is far too elaborate, inappropriate, and based on a misconception of the real elements of success in land warfare." There can be no doubt that both the officers and seamen of the fleet have proved themselves capable of "discharging their duties in the field in a manner inferior to none," which the recent campaign on the Gold Coast has fully proved, the Naval Brigade having gained high eulogiums and won golden opinions from all the superior Military officers with whom it was brought in contact, and under whom it was more immediately engaged in the several actions fought, as also from the General-in-chief. Nothing could have tended more to bring out the aptitude of our Blue-jackets for shore work than the general adoption of breech-loading arms of precision now used, in consequence of the tactical changes they have made necessary in handling troops in the field. "To stiff mechanical movement has succeeded loose, intelligent co-operation, each one working in the most skilful manner for the common end." It is not necessary the sailor should be taught to emulate the soldier in the erectness of his carriage or in the perfection of his drill on parade. The blunder now committed is attempting too much in this line, and to it may be chiefly attributed the distaste to "soldiering," as rifle drill and field exercises are termed afloat. All this is fully and ably touched upon in the article on "Naval Brigades." The most simple manœuvres, combined with ordinary instruction in the use of the rifle, are all the seamen require. The intelligence and self-reliance they so largely possess in the present day will more than make amends for any shortcomings in more elaborate exercises. "If to the knowledge of how to skirmish, the capability of forming fours in any direction, and of forming company to the front, rear, and either flank be added, we have really summed up all the 'drill' necessary to make a perfect fighting-man." This, from one who evidently bears the impress of knowing what he is writing about, should go far to remove a delusion under which Naval Officers as a body labor, and that is, that a good soldier must necessarily be master of the whole of the Army field exercises. But it may be said,—What is to become of our Sailor element, if they are to be turned into soldiers? No such metamorphose is, however, necessary. Our sailors will not be one whit the worse as such, if a little more judgment and less "playing at soldiers" were to be exercised in their teaching. If, with the author of "Naval Brigades," "we were not profoundly convinced that we can retain—nay, even exalt—all the chief and most precious characteristics of the English seaman, and still make him—such has been the revolution in the mode of fighting on shore—the equal of any infantry man in the world, we should be the first to raise our voice against in any way teaching these matters to him. Let us above all things, be sailors. To whatever excellence we are capable of attaining in other walks, let us never forget that it is here our chief attention has been given, as it is here our most glorious laurels have been won."

Naval co-operation with the Army, whenever practicable, has now become an established principle of action, and the sooner Naval officers realise the fact by fitting themselves for the duties they will be called upon to perform, the sooner will credit take the place of the reproach which now attaches to too many of them, for the ignorance displayed when called upon to put only a small-arm company through the most simple movements.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AFTER much discussion, the General Military committee presided over by Marshal Canrobert has decided on transforming the Chassepot after the system of Major Gras, and metallic cartridges will now be used. The abolition of the bayonet sabre has likewise been determined on in principle, without, however, any definitive decision as to the weapon to be substituted for it. It is probable that part of this conversion will be intrusted to the Birmingham Gun Factory Company.

THE manufacture of the 80-ton gun at Woolwich, excites interest, the gun being more than twice the size of any one at present in existence. The steel block from which the inner tube or lining is to be made is believed to be the largest piece of steel ever produced. It is 25 feet in length, and 25 inches in diameter at the thickest end, but is tapered off towards the muzzle, where the strain of the explosion

becomes less. It weighs about 12 tons. It will be taken into the turnery, where a couple of large laths will be employed to smooth its outer surface, after which it will be bored out in the boring mills.

SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW has received a commission from the Emperor of Brazil to proceed to his dominions for the purpose of surveying the extent of coast (about 5,000 miles) from Pernambuco to Campos, with the view of developing harbors and of mapping out such lines of railway as may be conducive to the extension of trade on the south-eastern coast of America. A part of Sir John's staff has already embarked, and he will leave England early in August, and will not probably return before the end of the year.

THE West Indian regiments in the Ashantee campaign did not resist the effects of the climate so well as the English. A private correspondent, writing to his brother, an officer in the army, and dated from Cape Coast, says: "Since Sir Garnet Wolseley left, six officers have died and nine have been invalided home; one Sergeant is dead, and four have been invalided home. Besides these, the doctor has died, one Control officer dead, two invalided, and another one going by the next mail." All this in the First West India regiment.

THE rocks named Pons Augusti by the Romans, and known in later days as the Iron Gates, which have for ages obstructed the stream of the Danube about the point where that river enters the Turkish dominions, are now about to be removed at the joint expense of the Turkish and Austrian Governments. The perfection to which the art of engineering has reached, combined with the immense power of modern explosives, has rendered that possible which defied the Romans, great as was their skill in mechanical operations. The cost is fixed at a low sum, £360,000.

AN Italian company proposes to carry a railway up to the crater of Mount Vesuvius. It is exhibiting a model, which is a little steam-engine, working on an incline of about 33 in the 100. The system proposed having been tried with success, the company has applied to the government for the concession. If constructed, passengers may leave Naples by an ordinary train, but beyond the station of San Giuseppe, the spiral system will be employed. The distance to be run is about 28 kilometres, and the journey will be made in an hour and a quarter. The line will cost from three to four million of francs. It is also stated that perfect security is obtained, in case of eruption, by the arrangements, recently tried.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Engineer* writing from Chili says: Owing to the aggressive attitude of the Argentine press with the recent establishment of a block-house fort at the mouth of the Santa Cruz river near the Straits of Magellan, and the approaching completion for the Argentine Government of armored turret-ships in England, the Chileans have determined to bring out with all dispatch the sheathed corvettes building for them in Hull, and the armor-plates brought from England in the *Chacabuco*, and *O'Higgins* are to be at once used, to convert other craft into ironclads. The officers of the Chilean Navy are much affronted at the proposal to take delivery of the corvettes in Valparaiso, as they deem that the navigation of them to that port by English officers and crews casts a slur on their navigating abilities. It is, however, certain that their cruising is very restricted, and we hardly know their picturesque flag in European waters. The Montevideo papers say that Captain Semmes, with the first officer of the late *Alabama*, are to hold foremost positions in the new fleet of the Argentines, who seem strongly inclined to set up their backs about territorial questions with Brazil and Chili.

THE Bessemer saloon steamer is rapidly approaching completion. The ship is 350 feet long at the water-line, and for 48 feet at each end the deck is only about 4 feet above the line of flotation, so that in rough weather the sea will wash over these low ends. The decks on this portion of the vessel have a considerable curve, and the sides of the ship are rounded off so that the water may escape as speedily as possible. This form of end has been selected with a view to obviate any tendency to pitching. The Bessemer swinging saloon is making good progress, and already a good idea of the principle may be obtained by an inspection of the work. The saloon proper is about 70 feet long, 26 feet wide, and very lofty. The ship will be supplied with two very large life rafts on the plan patented by Mr. Christie, and she will be steered, and her capstans, etc., worked by hydraulic machinery. We trust the predictions and expectations as regards sea sickness being obviated on board this vessel will be verified, but it certainly is not clear to us, says the *Nautical Magazine*, how Mr. Bessemer proposes to do away with the vertical motion, the actual rise and fall of the whole ship, saloon and all, which motion more than any other causes the disturbance of the stomach. We hope, however, that our doubts may be practically refuted when the ship goes to sea.

It seems, says the *London Iron*, that an international commission has been formed in France for the supply and propagation of standards of the metre measure, and of the kilogramme. They seem to be bestirring themselves to some good account also, since they have orders for forty-five standard metres,

at a cost of 3500 fr., and for the kilogramme at a cost of 1500 fr. It certainly would be a great boon to all if some good universal standard of measure and weight were internationally adopted; and certainly the French decimal system of weights and measures is infinitely superior to ours, or to any which are not arranged on a decimal basis. The commission is taking the utmost care to ensure perfect uniformity in its standards. All the standards are to be made from a single ingot of iridised platinum. The homogeneity of this ingot is ensured by first casting the alloy of platinum and iridium in pieces of 10 kilogrammes. These are then cut up, mixed, and recast in pieces of 80 kilogrammes. These latter are drawn out in bars, are cut up and mixed, and finally cast in a single ingot. The platinum is worked by means of an oxy-hydrogen blast, and the iridium was prepared by a wet method in the laboratory of M. St. Claire Deville, in the presence of MM. Thiers and Jules Simon. Very suffocating and dangerous fumes of osmium are disengaged during the process.

THE *Militarische Zeitschrift* of Vienna, a magazine remarkable for the care and accuracy of its professional details, has lately given, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, a large space to a review in detail of the Turkish military forces. Of these we shall here only observe that a study of what the Austrian writer tells us leads to the conclusion that, although the nominal subdivision of the Ottoman Army into corps, divisions, and brigades is a manifest copy of the Prussian plan, such reality as is to be found in the system is essentially of a Russian character as opposed to the more complete development of local organisation adopted in Germany. A regiment in the Turkish Army does not serve of necessity in the corps district which bears it on its roll. On the contrary, the connection is often purely nominal, and the parts of the different corps are not merely exchangeable, but the troops in such a difficult district as Bosnia is to govern, for example, are placed under a specially selected commander. Hence it may occasionally happen that a corps commander with all his staff, which is invariably maintained complete, may be left at the nominal headquarters without any one but themselves to take charge of. In fact, the designed imitation of the German system has, like most other reforms in Turkey, been made the occasion for a new set of jobs of the most flagrant kind. And so far from being able or likely to put 700,000 men into the field as lately reported, nearly three-eighths are wanting to the present regular Army of nominally 200,000, owing to the defective manner of calling out the annual contingent under the new law. This is put in action so loosely that the 125,000 men or thereabouts actually on the rolls are made up, to a considerable extent, by voluntary enlistment, an evident relic of the former martial spirit of the nation. As to the Redif, or militia, which has been vaguely spoken of as ready to supply all the deficiencies of the regular service in case of war, there are not many more than 130,000 men enrolled, but there are no possible means of finding cadres of officers for even this moderate force if all were called out at once.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

GRAHAM-BUNSE.—In New York, July 7th, by the Rev. Dr. Halght, assistant rector of Trinity Church, WALLACE GRAHAM, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, to VICTORIE MARIE, daughter of Dr. John Binsse, of Watertown, N. Y.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HARKIN.—At Troy, N. Y., July 15, CHARLES, youngest son of Major W. L. and Annie L. Harkin, aged one year and five months.

RANDOLPH.—At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., July 13th, in the fifth year of her age, VIRGINIA RANDOLPH, daughter of Virginia Bayard and Surgeon John F. Randolph, U. S. Army. Philadelphia and New Orleans papers please copy.

WILSON.—In Georgetown, D. C., Saturday evening, July 11th, GILBERT STEELE WILSON, only child of Sallie Steele and Commander G. C. Wilson, U. S. Navy.

WALKER-ENGELL.—At a meeting of the members of Company B, Second U. S. Cavalry, held at Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, on the evening of July 6, 1874, a committee of three was selected—First Sergeant Thomas Barrett, Chairman, and Sergeant Alvarado M. Fuller, Secretary—to draft resolutions expressive of sorrow and regret at the death of two of their comrades, Privates James M. Walker and Peter F. Engell, who were killed in battle on the northern slope of Owl Mountains, July 4, 1874, and of which the following is a copy:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty arbiter of human events to remove from our midst our dear and beloved comrades, Privates James M. Walker and Peter F. Engell, who fell bravely fighting in the camp of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and

Whereas, It is both proper and right that we should place on record some token or memento of our high regard and esteem for our late brave companions, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we deeply deplore the loss of two such brave companions, whose genial nature, generosity of heart, and true nobility of soul have endeared them to us all.

Resolved, That in the death of two such brave companions we suffer an irreparable loss; and that while we continue to mourn their untimely end, we will ever bear in sacred recollection the memory of our brave and cherished friends.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the bereaved families and relatives of our late comrades, and with all others who are endeared to them by ties of friendship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication, and that a copy be sent to each family of the deceased.

First Sergeant THOMAS BARRETT, Chairman.

Sergeant ALVARADO M. FULLER, Secretary.